SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR.

VOL. XI.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

††Wednesdays only.

Mail closes.

9.00, a. m.

1.00, p. m.

6.20, p. m.

F. E. Fowle, Post Master.

E. B. Bailey, Post Master.

NO. 1.

YES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Silverware and Optical Goods,

URT STREET, - BOSTON (Opp. Adams Express Office.) HARRINGTON. GEO. T. FREEMAN.

JOHN H. HARDY,

igton Office in Town Hall.

EMEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. 3 Court Street, BOSTON.

M. ELLIS & CO.,

ILDING MOVERS WOBURN, MASS.

Office address, Box 735. Office, Basemen t Office Building. Residence on Winn St. JOSEPH COLE.

AMMI HALL,

penter and Builder,

RLINGTON AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS. ing and repairing promptly done. Partic-tiention given to fitting up Bath Rooms. w and Door Screens made to order.

D. G. CURRIER,

tchmaker and Optician

HES, CLOCKS AND OPTICAL GOODS of every description. HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

EO. Y. WELLINGTON,

Room 5, Savings Bank Building, LINGTON, . . MASS. ffice Hours: Saturdays from 7 to 9 P.M.

JAR W. WHITTEMORE, DEALER IN PURE

138. Patent Medicines. et Articles and Fancy Soaps. Physician

iptichs carefully compounded. Sur 8 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. Arlington ave. & Medford St. Arlington

SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON.

L. C. TYLER,

oots Shoes Joh

w Styles and New Goods.

stock is fresh and new goods are arriving week. Ladies', Misses and Children's Fine a. Men's, Boys' and Youths' Goods of all and in good variety, all of which we shall ased to show you, whether you purchase or Also Men's, Boys' and Children's S. CAPS AND UMBRELLAS. Call and examine for yourselves.

AIRING MEATLY & PROMPTLY DONE K BUILDING. ARLINGTON, MASS

ABEL LAWRENCE. ARNESS MAKER

ARLINGTON, MASS. door to Hill & Gott, and opposite Arlington e. Trunks and Valless repaired. New work ery description in the best manner. Repairs all its branches attended to.

W. H. H. TUTTLE,

orney & Counsellor-at-Law,

52 Devenshire St., BOSTON. Elevator at No. 47 Devoushire Stacet.

JAMES BASTON, rpenter and Builder,

BROADWAY, ARLINGTON. ter Work of every kind. Estimates and building as desired. Personal attention

S. P. PRENTISS.

Teacher of

no, Organ, Violin & Singing, Pleasars Street, Arlington, Mass

CHARLES GOTT,

BLACKSMITTII

Particular Al RSESHOFIN

SLEIGHS, PUNGS, Etc.

O. J. DERBY.

ABLINGTON, MAS orn thanks to the citize as of Arin neruge patronage, alor annous noved to the store recently fitted on, next Steam's Block. All w

Opposite the Depot

RRINGTON & FREEMAN, BOOK, Job and Newspapel Miniature Directory, 1882.

PRINTING

The office is well stocked with every variety of type, and I am prepared, at short

BOOKS. CARDS. PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, TOWN REPORTS AND VALUATIONS,

NEWSPAPERS, AUCTION BILLS, RENT BILLS. MILK BILLS.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS, ORDERS OF DANCING, POSTERS. DODGERS. PEW BILLS,

TICKETS, &c.

T. Trowbridge, Richard L. Hodgdon. Water Commissioners,-Henry Mott, Will Bereafter, until further notice, matter will Craque-o'-Doom? liam G, Peck, John Fillebrown.

ings, Wednesdays excepted.

Water Registrar, B. Delmont Locke; Supt. of ester Stickney, Swan's Block.

FIRE DEPARTMENT Charies Gott, Chief Engineer, George A Stearns, William Gibson, Asst's.

Meet last Saturday evening before last Monday in each month.

HIGHLAND HOSE, NO. 2. Foreman, John Casey; clerk, James Fer-

moyle; treasurer, George H. Hill; steward. John Nolan. Meets the second Tuesday in

WM. PENN HOSE, NO. 3. Foreman, Major Bacon; clerk, R. Byron Harwood; steward, Charles E. Bagon. Meets third Tuesday in each month.

MENOTOMY H. and L. TRUCK Foreman, Cornelius O'Leary: clerk, Edward Sweeney, 2d: Steward, Wm. Sweeney. Meets second Tuesday of each month.

POLICE OFFICERS. John H. Hartwell, chief.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library is open every week day afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when it is kept open two hours later. The Libraty is located in Town Hall building.

Lizzie J. Newton, Librarian. ARLINGTON 5 CT. SAV. BANK.

Albert Winn, President. The offices are in Bank Building, corner of Arlington Avenue and Pleasant Street, and are open for busines Wednesday and Suturday afternoons and evenings, after three o'clock.

Abel R. Proctor, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Charles H. Watson, Pastor.

H. E. Chamberlin, supt. of S. S. Wendell E. Richardson, assistant. John F. Allen, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Preaching service at 10.30. Sunday School at noon; evening service at 7 o'clock.

FIRST PARISH-UNITARIAN. No Pastor. Sunday School at 9.30, H. H. Ceiley, super-intendent; preaching Service at 10.45.

ST. JOHN'S-EPISCOPAL. Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Rector.

Preaching service in the morning at 10.30; evening at 7.30; Sunday School at noon. PLEASANT STREET CONGREGATIONAL. No Pastor.

Myron Taylor, superin't of Sunday School; Charles S. Parker, assistant; Edm. W. Noyes, secretary. Preaching service at 10.45; Sun-day School at noon; services in the evening at 7 o'clock. ST. MALACHY-CATHOLIC.

Rev. Matthew Harkins, Pastor. Rev. James J. O'Brien, Asst. Low mass at 8 o'clock; high mass at 10.30; vespers at 4, p. m. Sunday School at 2.45, under the care of pastor and assistant. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

No Pastor.
Orin Marston supt. of S.S.; John H. Perry, ssistant. Preaching service at 10.45; Sunday School at noon.

SOCIETIES.

Hiram Lodge, F. At M. Meets in Masonis Hall, corner Arlington Avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before full moon each month. George W. Storer, W. M. Secretary A. D. Bradley. Treasurer, George D. Tufts.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F. Meets in Bank Building, corner Arlington Avenue and Pleasant street, every Wednesday evening. Charles S. Richardson, N. G. Secretary, Warren A. Peirce. Treasurer, William L. Clark.

Arlington Lodge, No. 584, K. of H. Meets in Reynolds Hall, second and fourth Mondays of each month. Charles S. Parker, Dict. Reporter, G. H. Rugg. Treasurer, Calvin P. Sawyer.

Frances Gould Post 36, G. A. R. Meets in Bethel Lodge room, Bank Building, second and fourth Thursdays of each month. E. F. Trains leave Boston for Arlington at 6.38, 7.05, Kenrick, Com. Adj't, C. S. Parker. Q. M. 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 4.50, James A. Marden.

5.20, 5.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.20, Ancient Order Hibernians. Meet in Hibernian Hall (old Adams School house), first Cars leave Arlington Heights Station 7 min-Treaday in each month, at eight o'clock, p. m., President, Patrick Corrigan. Timothy Shean, utes earlier or later than time given President, Patrick Configuration Secretary. John McGrah, Treasurer. above. Brattle and Lake Sti are flag

Robert Emmet Land League. Meets in Hi-mian Hall the first and third Thursdays in each month. Timothy O'Leary, President. Secretary, Charles T. Scannell. Treasurer, Matthew Rowe. Horse cars leave Arlington at 5 minutes past every hour to 10.05, p. m.; leave Bowdoin Squure, Boston, 10 minutes past

Catholic T. A. & B. Society. Meets in vestry of St. Malachy church first Sunday in each nth. P. H. Byron, President. Secretary, John H. Byron. Treasurer, Michael E. O'Leary.

Arlington Boat Club. Meets at hoat house, foot of Spring Lane, first Monday in each mouth. Walter Stimpson, President. Secre-Walter Stimpson, President. Secretary, H. M. Day. Treasurer, W. L. Hill.

Arlington W. C. T. Union. Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. Henry Y. Hill, President. Secretary, Mrs. Geo. C. Whittemore. Treasurer, Mrs. S. Stickney.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If you like the looks of our new paper, say pour friends and ask them to become subto the best local paper published in this

Delmont Locke. Oifice at Town Hall. Office There have been many very vexations delaye in setting up our new machinery, and time numbed for the preparation of two other depart-School Committee,—John H. Hardy, chairman; C. E. Goodwin, secretary; William A.
Winn, William H. Allen, Marcus Morton, W.
They will be added next week. F. Potter, Rodney J. Hardy, Timothy O'Leary,

We invite all our subscribers, and others ted sie call and inspect the new press. The and girls may come in next Friday after-Library Committee, - John H. Hardy, John boy few at a time.

be received for the paper as late as two o'clock, on Friday. Advertisements or matter received later than this we cannot agree to publish.

We would again call your attention to the ther column, and co other column, and commend it to the attention of all our readers looking for the best paper for general information and home reading published in this country. For more than a quarter of a century it has enjoyed this distinction, and its history would be history of all that has been most hopoful and elevating to this nation, and to-day it is a mighty power for good in our own land and in the world. The advertisement gives all the full particulars as to terms, etc., and our advice to all is. -send for a specimen number

Lives of the Presidents of the United States of America, from Washington to the present time, with narratives, &c., by J. S. C. Abbott and Russell H. Conwell. Royal octavo, 640 pp. H. Hallett & Co., Portland Me. Sold only by subscription.

This handsomely bound volume,-cloth with gilt edge,-comes to our table as a New Year's greeting from Col. Conwell. The prospectus of this new volume was published in these columns some time ago, and led us to expect a handsome book, but the fulfillment is better than the promise, and a truly elegant volume is added to our library. We are too near even the very first of our presidents to realize the full value of the volume so carefully prepared; the lives of those who make up the last chapters are so familiar to every one that the incidents of their lives, however interestingly and carefully written do not bring any fresh experiences to the reader. The volume will be perused with interest, however, and being sold by subscription will command a large number of readers, when pushed with the energy characterizing the publishers on former

Mr. George M. Champney, librarian of Woburn Public Library, fell dead in the outer vestibule of the library, Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Champney was father of Mr. Edward Champney, artist, residing in the old Munroe Tuvern, at

Preparations for the Grand Army Fair at Arlington, progressing favorably.

The venerable Judge Putnam died very suddenly, last Wednesday night.

22 We are pleased to see that Rev. D. W. Waldson has been again elected Chaplain of the

There will be a temperance rally in Town Hall, Arlington, next Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Catholic T. A. and B. Seciety, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The board of government of the Arch Diocisian Union will be present to address the meeting.

A delegation from Hiram Lodge, F. A. M. of Arlington, paid a faternal visit to their brothers in Malden, last Thursday evening.

Dr. Henry A. Reynolds opened a three day's campaign at Stoneham, on the evening of AT The most exciting event of the week in this

section was the serious accident on the Boston and Maine railroad, resulting in the death of several and the destruction of a great amount of

er Both branches of the legislature organized Vednesday by the practicelly unanimous elecwednesday by the practically unanimous of tion of the officers of last year. The prelimin business was all done up promptly, and she after one o'clock the government was escorte King's chapel by the Cadets, where the an sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Lovering Worcester. Gov. Long delivered his inaug on Thursday. There is no reason now ag why the session should not be a brief one.

gr The following are the officers of Arliceptist church for the seaning year:—Clerk 9, Allen Standing Committee, Paster, P.

ARLINGTON PURLIC LIBRARY. Books added December, 1881.

1106.32

1209.31

1209.47

1205.31

1213.6

*Adrift in the ice-fields. Capt. C. W. Hall. Alcohol, Ten lectures on. Benj. W. Richardson. All aboard for sunrise lands.

Edward A. Rand. American artists, Our. Second series. S. G. W. Benjamin. American history series.

Joseph Banvard. I. First explorers of North America. II. Pioneers of Maryland.

III. Southern explorers and colonists. IV. Plymouth and the pilgrims. Y. Soldiers and patriots of

the American Revolution. Appletons' home books. Home amusements. M. E. W. S. Home decoration. Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.

'Around the Hub. A boys' book about Boston. S. A. Drake. Art, Short history of.

Julia B. DeForest. Aunt Serena. Blanche W. Howard.

Ballads and sonnets. Dante G. Rossetti. Ballade in black. F. E. Chase. *Bessie Bradford's secret. Joanna H. Mathews. Between the gates. (Sketches of travel.) B. F. Taylor.

Book of golden deeds. Miss C. M. Yonge. Boston, Memorial history of. Vol. III.

Edited by Justin Winsor.

*Boy's mabinogion. Earliest Welsh tales of King Arthur. Ed. by Sidney Lanier. Bright, John, Life and speeches George B. Smith. Children's book. Ed. by H. E. Scudder.

Cobden, Richard, Life of. John Morley. *Columbus: or, the discovery of America. George Cabitt. Common sense about women. T. W. Higgiuson.

Country by-ways. wrah O. Jewett. M. H. Catnerwood.

*Cross Patch, and other stdhes. Sarah C. Woolsey [Susan Coolidge] Cuban sketches. Darryll Gap; or whether it paid. Virginia F. Townsend.

De Quincey. (English men of David Masson. letters.) Dr. Breen's practice. W. D. Howells. Dr. Gilbert's daughters. Margaret H. Mathews.

East of the Jordan. Selah Merrill. Eleanor Maitland. Clara E. Clement. Emerson, R. W.: his life,

writings and philosophy. G. W. Cooke. Esau Hardery. Wm. O. Stoddard, Family flight through France,

Germany, Norway and Switzerland. E. E. and Susan Fate of Madame La Tour. Mrs. A. G. Paddock. Fields, James T. Biographical notes and personal sketches.

Fleating prince and other fairy tales. Frank R. Stock-Franklin, Benjamin, Life of. Jeremiah Chaplin. Garfield's words.

Ed. by W. R. Balch.

Glant of the North. R. M. Ballantyne. Great explorers of the nineteenth century. (Exploration of the world. Part III.) Jules Verne.

Half-hours with Greek and Latin authors. G. H. Jennings and W. S. Johnstone. 'Harper's young people, 1881. Hector. Flora L. Shaw. *Holly and mistletoe. Mary A. Rand.

Home idyl, and other poems.

J. T. Trowbridge.

Human figure, Artistic treatise on the. Henry Warren, Ed. by Susan N. Carter. Ideality in the physical sci-ences. Benjamin Peirce. Irving, Washington. (American men of letters.)

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I.O.O.F. D. D. G. M. Abijah R. Buck, assisted by Past Grands G. W. Graves., G. M.; C. R. White., G. W.; Frank Mills., G.S.; C. H. Vollintyne., G. T.; John Vennor, G. G.,-installed into their respective chairs, Wednesday evening, the officers of Bethel Lodge, as follows :-

C. D. Warner.

N. G.—Chas. S. Richardson. V. G.—Frank Wyman. R. S.—Warren A. Peirce. P. S.—George A. Sawyer, Treas.—W. L. Clark, C.—Chas, Gott. W.—G. P. Peirce,

I. G.—R. M. Johnson. O. G.—John McClellan. R. S. N. G.—W. W. Rawson.
L. S. N. G.—George Hill, Jr.
R. S. V. G.—J. A. Marden.
L. S. V. G.—Theo. Schwamb.
R. S. S.—John McMillan.

REPORTER'S NOTES. -How about those temperance meet-

-Chances for an ice crop are im-1**209.4**8 proving.

-Some extremely interesting facts in regard to old Middlesex Canal are given in another column. 1216.5

-The new year opens with bright moonlight and good sleighing, which many have enjoyed. 1111.39

-The Emmet Boat Club has a dance in Swan's Hall, next Thursday evening, 1111.40 Jan. 12. -Rev. J. G. Taylor, of Melrose, Mass.,

will preach at the Pleasant street Con-1111.42 gregational church, Jan. 8th. -Mr. E. F. Kenrick has already gone west to enter upon his duties at St. Paul,

1209.32 -Rev. W. F. Potter moved to his new home last week. His address now is 163

1111.49 Trenton street, East Boston. -Our friend "J. B. R." lifts the veil on 1213.8 the long ago of his boyhood time, in an interesting correspondence in another col-1106.27

51.50 -The annual meeting of Arlington W. 1115.28 C. T. Union occurs on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 13, at the Congregational church, Pleasant street. 1205.36

> -Arlington Boat Club held its regular monthly meeting, Monday evening. The only item of general interest was the appointment of a committee to get up a minstrel show. After business the members enjoyed an oyster stew. ANNOYANCE AVOIDED. Gray bairs are

honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsan prevents the amovance by promptly restoring the youthful color. -Last Saturday men were plowing

the earth on a side hill in Lexington Monday morning the snow plow was needed to make paths in the deep snow. - Wakefield Post, G. A. R., presented their retiring commander, Dr. Azel

Ames, Jr., with an elegant Grand Ar-

my badge, made of gold and set with 1106.29 diamonds. -The annual meeting of the Mass. 1106.33 Horticultural Society for the inauguracion of the President elect, Hon, Francis B. Haxes, with other appropriate exercises common to the beginning of the new year, will be held this (Satur-

day) afternoon, at the rooms of the society in Horticultural Hall. 1111.47 -Nathaniel Butters, of Burlington, well known all through this section as 'Lankey Butters," was found by the roadside in Lexington, frozen to death last Tuesday morning. He had been to visit a friend, and was probably

overcome with the cold on his way

home and fell where he was found.

He was about 75 years of age.

-Quite important changes have taken place in the officers of the Arlington Baptist Sunday School. The new list for the ensuing year will be found in the "Minature Directory." Mr. Warren W. Rawson, who has filled the position of librarian and chorister for many years, retires. His faithful services in both departments entitles him to a season of rest.

-Another narrow escape from instant death is credited to Con. Linnehan. Last 1209.54 Saturday he attempted to climb on to Mr. S. A. Fowle's large team, loaded with corn while in motion, the whole weighing about six tons. Some way his leg was caught in a wheel and he was thrown over upon the ground. One leg was broken in two places, three ribs were fractured and he was badly hurt other-1205.38 ways, but the team did not pass over him, and he escaped death. He was brought to his home in Arlington and cared for, but was afterwards conveyed to Mass. Gen. Hospital, where he now is, doing weil as could be expected.

-The annual "New Year's Festival" of the Arlington Unitarian Sunday School was held in the vestry of the church, was held in the vestry of the church, last Monday evening, and was participated in by the school and a number of invited guests. Mr. H. H. Celley, the auperintendent of the Sunday School, had charge of arrangements, and was ably reinforced by Mr. S. P. Prentisa and an able corps of lady assistants. A supper was served to the company, special attention being paid to the wants of the little folks. The New Year opened happily for them.

The annual meeting of the Pleasant street Congregational church was held last Monday evening. Mr. Joseph W. Whitaker, who has served for five years as clerk of the church, declined further service and Charles K. Crane was hosen. The other officers are E. B Lane, treasurer; George H. Rugg, an ditor; church committee, Warren S Frost, Henry Mott, D. F. Jones, Myros

-Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Maine M. J. Conference, has assumed the pastors the Methodist society of this town, services are regularly held in Union Arlington Heights, every Sanday using, at 10.45. Praise and prayer using at 7 P. M. Mr. R. is very able interesting speaker, and all interest this denomination should hear him.

ar This ago is one of marvellone a

ARLINGTON

††11.10, p. m.

stations only.

UNION HORSE RAILROAD.

every hour, to 11.10, p. m.

Sundays, every half hour, instead of hourly.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Western Union Telegraph at the Post Office.

At Arlington Heights, morning mail opens

at 8.00; closes at 9.00. Evening mail opens

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mott, Wm. H. Allen, James A. Bailey.

Selectmen, Overseers of Poor, etc.—Henry

Town Clerk, Treasurer and Collector, -B.

hours from 8 to 12; from 2 to 6. Open even-

Wednesdays excepted

Mail arrives.

7.50, a. m.

1.00, p. m.

5.00, p. m.

at 5.00; closes at 6.10.

notice, to execute all kinds of letter-press

STATEMENTS,

And, in short, every conceivable kind of

Printing.

C. S. PARKER,

Burlington Ham

Seasonable Goods—all kinds

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

 ${f A}$ Fresh Stock

Poultry in Variety.

Canned Goods, Sauces, Relishes CRANBERRIES, RELERY, ONIOMS,

STANDARD ARTICLES of a first class PROVISION STORE.

Richards

MARKET AND MARKE WARONS. Coal Wood, Hay, Grain, Lime, Cement, Plaster

> Orders for teaming, or men for jobbing purposes, promptly filled.

CONVEYANCES. MIDDLESEX CENTRAL BRANCH RAILROAD. Trains leave Arlington for Boston at 6.10, 5.24, 7.00, 7.25, 7.58, 8.18, 9.27, 10.48, a. m.; 1.20, 3.55, 4.37, 5.20, 6.35, 6.50, †9.32, ††10.18, p. m.

printing at less than city prices, such as

PROGRAMMES,

No. 2 Swan's Block, Arlington.

PARKER'S SAUSAGE.

Winn & Pierce

PLEASANT ST. MARKET

NUTS, GRAPES, ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC. Pickies, Mixed Pickies and Pickied Limes, and all the

Look in at our newly arranged show win ARLINGTON COAL YARD

amaker and Joweler, MYSTIC ST., Arlington

The Best That I Can.

- "I cannot do much," said a little star, "To make the dark world bright! My silvery beams cannot struggle far, Through the folding gloom of night! But I'm only a part of God's great plan, And I'll cheerfully do the best I can !"
- " What is the use," said a fleecy cloud, "Of those few drops that I hold? They will hardly bend the lily proud, Though caught in her cup of gold Yet I am part of God's great plan, So my treasures I'll give as well as I can?"
- A child went merrily forth to play, But a thought, like a silver thread, Kept winding in and out all day, Through the happy golden head; Mother said: "Darling, do all you can, For you are a part of God's great plan!"

She knew no more than the gleaming star, Nor the cloud with its chalice full, How, why, an i for what, all strange things

She was only a child at school! But she thought, "It is part of God's great plan.

That even I should do all that I can !"

So she helped a younger child slong, When the road was rough to the feet, And she sang from the heart a little song That we all thought passing sweet; And her father, a weary, toil-worn man, Said J. "I, too, will do the best I can."

Our best! Ah! children, the best of us Must hide our faces away, When the Lord of the vineyard comes to look At our task at the close of the day! But for strength from above, 'tis the Master's

We'll pray, and we'll do the best that we can

A CONFESSION.

Most men would hesitate at telling such a story of themselves. But I am convinced that it will afford a suggestion of mercy toward such as do fall, and some may be turned away from temptation by its recital.

I had been an under clerk in a large establishment for many years. Naturally economical, my savings had attained to such a respectable sum that I had not kept pace with my expenses. My wife lacked the courage to practice the proper self-denial which would be consequent upon a retrenchment of our expenses. I was daily annoyed by dun? I had borrowed money in every vail-able quarter, and a walk in the public streets was literally denied to me by It was "\$5,000." The letter was the fear of encountering some one to whom I was in debt for house expenses.

by a listless stroll through the town, I found the junior member of the firm awaiting me. The house had received intelligence, after business hours, of a transaction entered into on their account, which secured the immediate transmission to an isolated inland town of several thousand dollars, together with certain papers and statements necessary to conclude the affair. It was too important a matter to be intrusted to the insecurity and uncertainty of the mail. Upon a consultation of the members of the firm I had been selected to perform the necessary two days' journey. I accepted the mission with alacrity, for the reason, among others, that it would be such a recreation as would divert my thoughts for a time from the perplexities of my miserable condition.

With the usual foresight of the firm everything necessary to my prompt departure had been prearranged. The needful papers and accounts, and the indispensable money required to finish the transactions, were placed in my hands in an envelope addressed to the gentleman who had acted as agent of the concern in the matter. A letter of

instructions were also inclosed. I remember well the bright September morning on which I started on horseback and alone on my journey, of which I accomplished half the first day, arriving at a farmhouse, whose occu-pants unhesitatingly granted my petition for a share for the night in its humble hospitality.

The weather had grown colder as the

evening came on, and by the time I had reached the house I experienced a sen-sible chill. I had with me a flask of liquor, and was furnished, at my request at bedtime, with a small quantity of hot water with which to compound a sort of punch, as an antidote to the cold I apprehended having taken.

I had removed the package of money from my pocket and laid it on the table, with a view of putting it under my pil-low before going to bed. As it lay on the table the address was uppermost; on the left-hand upper corner was a memorandum, "\$5,000 inclosed." I was standing with my back to the door. eding a few moments of entire silence I heard a step behind me, and I almost thought a breath upon my face. Turning suddenly round I beheld my host with the bot water I had called for in a tumbler in his hand. He was nite beside me, and his eyes rested, or fancied they rested, on the package upon the table. I must confess I was ensibly startled by this incident. My concern was not diminished by observ-

tentions on the part of my entertainer, who had quitted the room as noiselessly as he had entered. I imagined a great become acquainted with the cause of my journey, and came rapidly to the conclusion that my employers funds were in danger. That they were actually so became evident before the night had passed. I recalled the man's countenance vividly to my recollection, and examined from memory his features, so as to make some estimate of the character with which I had to deal. Physically he was more than my equal. When I first alighted at the bouse it struck me I had seen him before, and after some moments of further and profound reflection I distinctly recalled him to my mind as a merchant who had dealt with our firm during my early connection with it, and who had failed through the dishonesty of friends whom he had assisted. I remembered him as having been spoken of as disgusted with trade, and as having sought a home in the wilderness with his family, and earning a living literally by the sweat of his brow.

There were but two bedrooms in the house, both on the same floor, a passage which commenced at the head of the stairs dividing them. While the thoughts which I have related were passing through my mind I heard voices in the other bedroom and quietly opened my door, which my host had closed behind him. Standing out in the passage I could distinguish a man's and woman's voice. At first their language was unintelligible, but gradually my ear became accustomed to the duty I endeavored to put it to, and I could distinguish that the burden of their talk was their domestic expenses, and the general current of their thoughts was the difficulty of getting through with certain undertakings they had in contempla ion or had commenced. It was evident that the man was more hopeful than the woman. My excited imagination at once framed the theory that the treasure in my possession was designed by them to solve this difficulty, and that the reluctant man was being urged on by the less scrupulous or braver woman.

A sudden movement of one of them toward the door caused me to retreat into my room. I heard the bolt of their door moved, and supposing it was to unfasten it, hurried back into my own apartment and caught at the envelope, intending to hasten it out of sight. In my eagerness to grasp it, it fell off the formed resolution. In handing the ventured upon married life, quite as tumbler with the watered side uppermuch as a refuge from the monotony of most and opened! The wafers had my inexpensive style of living as in been so far dissolved by the heat and obedience to those yearnings of nature moisture as to split in two, leaving onewhich a man is either very foolish or half of each (there were three) on the very bad not to heed in due season, flap, and the other half of each on the Like most men, however, whose adven- body of the envelope. Meanwhile, tures of this kind are not followed by there was no sign or sound of an inroadthe comfort and ease which depend into my room, which I had seen it was upon money for their possession, in the impossible to fasten the door save by course of time I came to repent the un- moving some of the furniture against adopted. It appeared that the money dertaking; for I was in debt, and my it. I became convinced that as yet had been obtained from the bank after family had increased, while my income everything was safe and yielding to a bank hours, in the absence of the from the inclosure and counted it over. There were ten one thousand dollars bills i I was astounded, and for the time forgot the fear that so recently harassed me. I looked at the memorandum | Either two sheets were picked up in

opened before me. I read it over. It named \$5,000 as the sum inclosed. Returning home late one night, jaded | There was evidently an error. I counted it over again. Ten thousand dollars was the sum before me! Again and again I counted it. I had been used to handling large sums and counting large sums of money daily; but I actually found more difficulty in arriving at the actual count of ten bank bills before me than I ever before or since encountered in counting any sum, however large or however numerous the notes. Finally, putting a chair against the door, I spread the notes out singly on the little table, in a row, and counted them with my finger. Then I made two rows of five notes each and again counted them; then five rows of two each and counted them. I finally, though slowly, became satisfied that I had in my possession double the amount of money I was expected to deliver to my employers' agent. Temptation

entered my soul. Five thousand dollars would relieve me of all my debts. Here it was within my grasp. I had but to seal up the envelope by rewetting the wafers, inclosing but half the money, and deliver it sealed to the agent, and my trust would be, to all appearances, faithfully discharged. Once the thought occurred to me that possibly it was a trap set for me by my employers. But their confidence in me was unbounded, and the suspicion was formed only to be dismissed. I do not attempt to glaze over the dishonesty of what I contemplated, but I had been so unceasingly worried by domestic troubles arising from limited resources, and so persecuted by credsources, and so persecuted by creditors, that I almost argued myself into the conviction that appropriating the money was simply authorized self-defense. I would pay all my debts, get clear with the world once more, insist upon my wife's adopting my views of living, save money, get into business for myself and finally pay back the sum.

I concluded to leave the envelope

I concluded to leave the envelope unfastened until the morning, so as to give myself that much more time before finally deciding upon an act which all my arguments with myself had not made entirely reconcilable. Arrived at this conclusion, my attention again turned to my host and his wife. I could hear his voice alone now. It had could hear his voice alone now. It had been sounding alone in an elevated tone for some moments. I crept quietly to the partition dividing their apartment from the passage. The bright autumn moon, which was on their side of the house, shone through their window, and through the spaces between the shrunken planks of the partition and out into the passage, and upon its floor in brilliant bars of light. It was possible to the passage of the partition and out into the passage, and upon its floor in brilliant bars of light. It was possible to the passage of the partition and out into the passage, and upon its floor in brilliant bars of light. easy for me to see what was passing within the room. Man and wife were kneeling at their bedside in prayer. oyes, uttering an earnest supplier his wife beside him and one arm p affectionately through one of his, to keep it hot. I did not turn the su-perscription downward, because I feared it would betray the suspicion which I now positively entertained of evil in-

at the moment was a sufficient rebuke to my unjust suspicions. I began to listen in time to hear him say: "Parmany ways in which he could have don, Oh, merciful father, not only the sins of Thy humble servant and his household, but turn the hearts of those who have done evil unto him, who have wished him injury, and who harbored unjust suspicions of him. Bless such. Oh, Lord, and preserve them in order that they may turn from their ways and seek the path of righteousness."

His serious, earnest and manly voice struck a chord in mytheart, not only in sympathy with the honest and tender supplication that was passing his lips, but contrition for the wrong I had done him by my suspicions. I involuntarily compared him, whatever were his good or bad deeds, at least an humble penitent before his God, with the wretch that I had decided but a few moments ago to make of myself by the misappropriation of my employers' money, and still, however, by the relief it could obtain for me would not quite give way to the feeling of repentance which was knocking for admission at my breast. I had half decided to turn away and drive these better thoughts from my mind, when I observed something more in a small crib that was placed at the side and toward the foot of the bed. Its occupant, a grandchild, whose parents they had informed me were dead, awakened probably by its grandfather's voice, rosa up, looked around, and settled down upon its knees, and clasping its little hands as its grandfather's were clasped, and looking upward, out through the window at the moon whose bright light fell full upon its darling face, began moving its lips as if trying to repeat the words.

Nothing so like an angel ever met my sight. The grandfather began the Lord's prayer. The little fellow seemed to have this by heart. He repeated it word for word, his tiny, silvery voice sounding in sweet accord. I could not turn away nor any longer resist the better emotions which I had hitherto kept down. A rush of repentant feeling passed through me with an effect that shook every fiber. I fell upon my knees, and with tears streaming from my eyes joined in the concluding words of the prayer.

I need not say I changed my mind with regard to the money. I passed a quiet night and rose early, hastening away toward my journey's end, so as to give myself the least possible time or opportunity for changing my newpackage to the agent I said to him that, as there was money in it, it might as well be opened in my presence to see that it was all correct, etc. He of course, discovered the error and handed me back the amount that was over, with which I returned home and delivered it up to its proper owners in due time.

It was fortunate for me in every teller, from one of the omcers. There were no loose notes on hand of the larger denominations, but there were sheets of thousands and five hundreds signed by the president and cashier. mistake for one, or the wrong batch of sheets selected from—that is, thousands were taken instead of five hundreds. The notes were hurriedly clipped, strapped and indorsed "\$5,000," without recounting, and so enveloped and handed over to me. The bank had discovered the error, and no doubt was entertained but that the missing money was with me. Whether I should have had the face to withstand the imputation, even with the apparently undisturbed condition of the en-

say, but I doubt it. But the notes, in pursuance of a precaution still in use in some banks, were payable to the order of one of the clerks and had not been indorsed by him. I could not, therefore, have used them, or if so they could have been traced back to me. I found also that the numbers had been carefully ascertained of all I had taken with me, and thus another chance of detection existed. What an escape!

velope in my favor, is more than I can

Upon returning and entering the counting-room I handed the surplus back to my senior, with a feeling somewhat of pride, but mixed up with other

feelings not easily described.

My precaution of having the money opened by the agent in my presence was highly commended, and the possibility of his misappropriating the undue amount, as very little personal knowledge of him was possessed by the firm, was duly discussed. What was said on this point brought blushes to my own cheeks.

In course of time my senior accountant was taken into the firm. I was put in his position, and with his salary I saved money, finally got into business on my own account, and am now, as you know, rich. I never forgot my former host and his grandchild; but at the death of the former I took charge of the boy. He is now my partner and the husband of my daughter.

Electricity and Swarming Bees.

Among the many unexpected develplication to the hiving of bees when they swarm, successfully tried by Ger-man experimenters. It was thought that by utilizing the electric force the that by utilizing the electric force the bees might be stupefied for the necessary period of time without being injured, and the result proved the correctness of the idea. The first attempt was made upon bees that had gathered upon trees, the insects falling upon the ground in a kind of trance, which admitted of their being asfely handled. The next stage in the experiment was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the ends of two connecting wires into a fully-occupied honeycomb, and turning on the current, the bees were rendered inactive for about thirty minutes, while no bad results appeared to follow their

New York's River Thieves.

New York has a large number of professional thieves, many of whom apparently lead an honest life and are not known as dishonest members of society Chief among the class referred to, says a metropolitan paper, are river thieves or pirates, all of whom at some period of their lives learned the art of handling an oar either as an accomplishment or in the line of duty. If one of these should be found basking in the sunlight and mentally mapping out his duties for the night, he could easily plead that he was an honest man out of employment. Groups of these fellows can be seen lounging around the Erie basin in the daytime, playing cards or gazing at the vessels at anchor. As a rule these men are rough-looking fellows, although many appear honest enough. Some of them live in tenement houses in New York or Brooklyn, and have good reputations not only among their neighbors but also in their own families. Many are young men, the sons of honest parents with whom they live. Each one knows how to dispose of the articles which find their way into his possession. There are a number of persons who make money by buying stolen goods from river pirates. The junkmen, at best, are regarded with suspicion. Some of them, beside purchasing junk from the masters of vessels, will steal whatever they can lay their hands on. If a boy or an apprentice should be found alone on a stores. Watchmen on vessels at anchor in the stream are sometimes in collusion with the junkmen, by whom they are well paid. According to the genuine boatmen, such as those at the Battery, the junk business, although it is licensed by the authorities, is dishonest, and the men who follow it should be classed as pirates.

On dark nights the watchmen of the vessels at anchor in the bay are told to keep a sharp lookout. Every approaching small boat is viewed with suspicion. If the latter should be hailed and should fail to answer, but row hastily away, the watchman can feel himself free to in the cabin of a vessel, and a crew, when warned, is able to repel a boatload of river pirates, or at least to attract the attention of the vessels in the neighborhood. Consequently the night for making an attack on a vessel | Post. at anchor. If it is summer they generally pass themselves as honest workmen enjoying a quiet row, but if it is winter they go on their dishonest mission with the expectation of meeting with danger. If the captain of a schooner anchored in the bay is known to have money in his possession the pirates are apt to select that vessel.

When trade is brisk and quantities of rum, molasses or other liquids are left on the piers, the river pirates row in under the docks and bore holes through the planks in the flooring and into the hogsheads above. The liquid pours through the holes and is caught by the men in the boat below. One night in the spring of 1880 a boat containing four river pirates approached a fleet of coasting schooners anchored in Flushing bay. But the alarm was given in time and the crews were prepared to defend themselves. One of the pirates in endeavoring to escape fell overboard and was drowned. Several of the crews in the neighborhood were aroused and the three remaining pirates were caught and were arraigned before the authorities next morning. In a day or two the trio were "railroaded to Sing Sing." This proved a wholesome lesson, and for some time afterward no attack was made on a vessel at anchor. There have been a number of cases of collusion between dishonest dock watchmen and river pirates. The former wait until the coast is clear and then give their confederates the signal to approach and begin operations, while they mount guard and stand in readiness to give them warning of the approach of any one. But for the watchmen on the vessels the river pirates would come on board and cut all the ropes below the belaying pins and carry them off.

The Boy's Heart,

Get hold of the boy's heart. Yonder locomotive comes like a whirlwind down the track, and a regiment of armed men might seek to arrest it in vain. It would crush them and plunge unheed-ing on. But there is a little lever in its mechanism that, at the pressure of a man's hand, will slacken its speed, and in a moment or two bring it panting and still, like a whipped spaniel, at your feet. By the same little lever the vast steamship is guided hither and you, upon the sea, in spite of adverse wind or covered. upon the sea, in spite of adverse wind or current. That sensitive and responsive spot by which a boy's life is controlled, is his heart. With your grasp gently and firmly on that helm, you may pilot him whither you will. Never doubt that he has a heart. Bad and willful boys very often have the tenderest hearts hidden away somewhere beneath incrustations of sin or behind barricades of pride. And it is your business to get at that heart, get hold of that heart, keep hold of it by sympathy, confiding in him, manifestly working only for his good by little indirect kindness to his mother or sister, or even his pet dog. See him at his home, or invite him into yours. Provide him some little pleasure, set him at some little service of trust for you; love him practically. Anyway and everyway rule him through the heart.

Presence of Mind.

Orientals anows itself specially in their salutations.

The Hebrew word Barak, "to bless," had all the meaning of saluting, welcoming and bidding adien, the person spoken to being sommended to God. "Blessed be thou of the Lord," "The Lord be with thee," "And Jacob blessed Pharson and went out from before him," are instances which illustrate the usage of the word. They are paralleled by the Arabian "God grant thee His favors," "May God strengthen ing be good," by the Persian, "I make prayers for thy greatness;" and by the Ottoman, "Be under he gnard of God," "My prayers are for thee," "Forget me not in thy prayers," and we cannot be surprised that this him dr salutation is found to exist in some shape or other among all national greetings. Our religion has come from the East, and some of our religions salutations.

Presence of Mind. When an Austin school master entered his temple of learning a few morning ago, he read on the blackboard the touching legend: "Our teacher is a

isnal.—Texas Sistings.

How to Make a Man Mad. There never have been more than three men who have cared a snap what the papers said about them. We recall to mind a New Hampshire man who except to a small circle of friends, said he hadn't the least interest in anything of the sort And when he heard that a certain weekly had spoken of him as a prominent citizen, he drove seventeen miles in a pouring rain and over a muddy road to get a copy of that paper, because he wanted to see the market reports in it. We have had that little transaction in mind for some time, and it suggested to us a racket which we have worked with great success. We select as a victim some man, ambitious of fame but who never has had the privilege of gazing upon his name in print more than two or three times in his life. We go to him and say: "Did you see that item about you in the paper the other day, Great skid, wasn't it?" Immediately his face lights up. He is all interest. There is an eager look in his eye. "No," he says, "I didn't see it! Didn't know of it! When was it? What paper was it in? What did it say?" And we reply: "Oh! hold on! One question at a time." "Well, what paper was it in?" he asks. He is breathlessly eager for an answer. The reply, deliberately: "What paper? we don't exactly remember. Think it was one of the city papers, but wouldn't be certain. It may have been a suburban paper. Possibly it was a Western exchange." He looks gloomy, but hope springs eternal in the vessel the junkman will offer him a human breast. You think it was trifling sum for some of the gear or a city paper?" he asks. "Yes." "How long ago did it appear?" "Don't know exactly. Saw it only two or three days ago, but it might have been an old paper." "Well, what did it say?" he asks, in desperation. "Oh, it was a very pleasant little item." "Yes, but what did it say?" "Oh, we don't remember what it said. Just remember seeing it." "Why didn't you save it for me?" "Why, thought of course you'd see it." "Well, I'll go and look over the files of the city papers and see if I can find it." "Dear boy," we say, "you'll find it much easier to find a needle in a bundle of hay. Think of the interminable task of examining the files fire at the retreating boat without being of seven or eight daily papers for a called to account for his conduct.

There are usually two or three pistols ness of his ever seeing that paragraph dawns upon him. His face assumes a look of abject misery, despair and baffled curiosity. When we meet him three days later he is just getting over the feeling of gloom and setpirates have to proceed with great thing down to solid hatred of us for caution. They usually select a dark not saving the item for him. - Boston Ohio Girls Who Gamble.

"Talk about gambling!" said a young man well known in society. girls of this city are coming right along. know five young ladies, three of them live on Prospect, one on Euclid, and the last on Clinton street, who can play just as hard games of poker, exercise as good judgment in betting on cards, and understand the relative value of hands precisely as well as any five young men I could name."

"Are those the only ones you know of who wrestle with fortune?' "No. I know hundreds," replied the extravagant young man; "the ones I mentioned are the best, the most scientific players."

The reporter made inquiry, and found that gambling is more or less cultivated and practiced by the fair ones. The manner and freedom with which one beautiful little creature reeled off column after column of the rules and laws of poker, and the values of "pairs," "triplets." "flushes," "a full house," "four of a kind" and catching her breath, vonchsafe the statement that "straights don't count," would have done credit to General Schenck.

One young lady took occasion to explain that they do not call it gambling, because the only game which prevails is one cent ante, and that the only reason they use money is because the game is so frightfully uninteresting unless there is a figancial question however small, involved. It was admitted that penny ante frequently resulted in temporary embarrassment, the informant herself knowing how it fee's to "go broke." One devotee modestly proclaimed herself to be "way shead of the game," and asserted that she had no end of handkerchiefs, gloves and perfumery, the result of her good judgment. The best record, as far as could be ascertained, was made by a Woodland avenue girl, who realized between \$11 and \$12 from a party of friends.— Cleveland Leader.

The Origin of Salutations.

The large, if not the largest, class of salutations can be traced so intercession. The deeply religious character of the Orientals shows itself specially in their

Schonion "God guide you," the dr Adieu" of the French, and "Go de th God, Senor," of Spain, and our sp God be with ye," corrupted into me

and this, the fi

At Peace. Strew on her roses, roses, And never a spray of yew, In quiet she reposes; Ah! would that I did, too!

Her mirth the world required : She bathed it in smiles of glee; But her heart was tired, tired, And now they let her be.

Her life was turning, turning, In mazes of heat and sound But for peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round.

Her cabined, ample spirit, It fluttered and failed for breath ; To-night it doth inherit The vasty hall of death. - Matthew Arno

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The paragrapher who wants to

off some dry humor during the should eat salt codfish for breakfed The man who cannot name the ingredients that enter into the manufactu of soap, when he sees them, carnot tell

A pretty young woman is not neces-sarily guilty of self-depreciation when she answers an advertisement for a

You can always tell the fastidious man by his sending twenty-seven cuffs and collars to the laundry accompanied by a single shirt.—Yonkers Gazette.

"Don't sit so far from me, Harry, dear," she said to her lover, while they were steaming up the river with the excursion; "don't sit so far away and turn your back to me in that way; people will think we're married."

Said the sailor to his sweetheart: "I know that ladies care little about nautical matters, but if you had your choice of a ship what kind of one would you prefer?" She cast down her eyes, blushed, and whispered: "A little smack." - Cambridge Tribune.

"Did you break that window, boy?" said the grocer, catching hold of the fleeing urchin. "Yes, sir." "What do you mean, then, by running off in this manner?" "Please, sir, I was running home to get the money. I was afraid if I didn't run quick I might forget."

The Nihilists are now putting bombs in oranges, and when the czar's fruit sampler gets one of these prescriptions well housed the fractional manner in which he hastens through the ducal roof convinces the pomological com-mittee that oranges are not safe storage for the imperial stomach, -Rome Sen-

She was a real sweet-looking lady, with a sealskin sacque and a big plush hat, and she stood on the steps of an uptown residence, having just pulled the bell. "I called to see," said she to the lady of the house, who was very red in the face from frying doughnuts over the kitchen fire, "if you wished to give anything to the heathen to-day." "No, don't want to heathen to-day. I just give the woman next door a piece of my mind about her scallawag of a boy that broke down my plants. That's all I can afford for the heathen, just now."—New Haven Regis-

The Lost Child.

In Uvalde, Texas, the little threeyear-old daughter of Mr. Sam Johnson, living on the Sabinal, wandered off after flowers. Its absence attracted attention before it had been gone an hour and the family began to look for hour and the family began to look for it, but not finding it on the place at once roused their neighbors to assist in the search. California Brown, who had stopped over night in the place, Ben White, Henry Shane, several Mexicans and the distressed parents hunted all that day and night, and at about 1 o'clock on the next day the dim t. ack of the child's shoe was discovered by the practiced eva of Mr. Brown the practiced eye of Mr. Brown. The party, bouyant with hope, followed the trail with great difficulty until night, when fires were built up in the hope of attracting her attention. On Friday morning the search was resumed and fresh tracks found, which were followed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Shane and a Mexican the rest of the party herizardization. can, the rest of the party having divide can, the rest of the party having divided and keeping up the search in different directions. About 10 o'clock the little one was discovered on a high hill by a hole of water, three and a half miles from home, with its clothing torn to shreds by the thorns and prickly pear through which it bad worked its way. On the approach of the hunters the child commenced crying, and the first remark she made was that she "wanted to go to her mamma." Bignal guns were immediately fired, which soon brought the balance of the party to the spot, and the feelings of the overloved. brought the balance of the party to spot, and the feelings of the overj-but heretofore frantic mother at finding of her living child, instea-its bones, can be better imagined it described. It was out two days nights, without any food whatever. nights, without any food whatever where the trocks of panthers, and w and wild-cars are found thick b

Roast Armadillo dry and insipid to

Farm and Garden Notes.

The richest of all animal manures is that made by cattle fed on oil cake.

Tit for tat will not answer for a kicking cow. "Be gentle with the erring." Sow salt early in the spring, and the more the ground is stirred afterward

the better it will be. For turkey breeding select the very best and largest, and feed well, particu-larly in March and April.

Heavy feeding of fowls just before butchery is detrimental to quality. Fowls should be killed with empty

When trees & transplanted the roots are always more or less injured; hence, it is best to cut back the tops to correspond with the roots left.

It would be much better if horses were trained to walk fast rather than to erot and run. A farmer needs good walking but cares nothing for 2:40 trotting.

"Remembes," says Mr. McAdam, who invented the roadbed that goes by his name, "remember that if you keep stones out and water off you have a road." This is true of almost any location.

If you would keep your breeding sows and young pigs healthy let them never be without a mixture of ashes, coal and chip dirt, a liberal supply of which should be placed in the cellar in the fall for future use.

A gentleman who feeds corn meal with a view to secure the greatest quantity of milk finds that to exceed three quarts a day to each cow, with what good hay they need, decreases rather than increases the quantity of milk.

Celery may be bleached and preserved by packing the roots in wet earth and keeping in a cellar. Put earth five or six inches thick in large boxes and upright as close as they can stand. There will be growth enough to bleach the whole. The above method of course is not equal to the outdoor plan where the latter can be well done.

Onions require rich soil and clean culture. A newly reclaimed swamp is the best soil, and the longer it is kept in onions the better they succeed. The seed is sown in drills nine to twelve inches apart, and thinned out to three or four inches in the rows. High manuring is required, and, with thoroughly rotted stable manure, superphosphate of lime is the best artificial help.

In handling fowls an expert says: If you catch a bird leaving its wings free a desperate struggle will ensue, likely to injure exhibition plumage, or to distract the broody hen from her vocation. Approach the bird from behind, place both hands firmly and quickly right over the wing joints, then alip the right hand down and secure the legs firmly. All fluttering will thus be avoided, and the bird, held by the legs, with the left hand under the breast, will not offer resistance.

A farm can be stocked with sneep cheaper than with any other animals. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything which grows on the farm. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and lencing, and less labor is required in herding when outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves.

The poultry should be fed meat scraps three or four times a week with their other food, when, the ground being frozen, there are neither worms nor insects for them to pick up about the premises. Sometimes a beef's head can be bought very cheaply from the butcher. It should be thoroughly cracked, and, as long as it is not cold nough to freeze the meat, may be left in the yard for them to pick at. If you have the convenience for cooking it feed a little at a time and stir the water that it was cooked in thick with meal and bran. Give this warm in the morn-

"Waldo," suggesting convenient things for farmers to have around, says, n the Ohio Farmer: "A box of iron bolts and washers of various sizes is of chase; and I should not wonder if these bolts saved a trip to town and from a fourth to a half day's time of the team several times before they are cone. You need some rainy day to rig ap an old supboard in a corner of the

ad let it get cool. Then add the sold.

yolks of three or four hard boiled eggs, season with pepper, salt, and add the yolks of a couple of raw eggs; roll into small rolls and add to your soup fifteen minutes before serving.

PLUM PUDDING.—Pick and stone one pound of raisins, prepare two pounds of dried currant; chop one pound of beef suet very fine, and one pound of mixed peel; one ounce of mixed spice. Mix in a basin one pound of flour, one pound of moist sugar, one pound of eggs, well beaten, half a pint of milk, four ounces bread crumbs. Add all the ingredients and mix to a firm dough. Well butter a mold, dust it with flour, then fill with the pudding mixture; tie it over with a cloth, put it into plenty of boiling water, and boil fast for eight hours longer.

Household Hints.

If you wish to make a cake which will keep well, use the yolk of eggs only; they make it much more moist and less liable to dry than the whites do.

A pretty ornament for a bracket or mantel is a small panel covered with crimson plush; on this hang a decorated holly palette; tie it on with a narrow, old gold satin ribbon.

It may not be known to all good housewives that they can effectually remove dust from their oil paintings by washing them with a soft cloth dipped in lukewarm suds. Wipe dry.

A little spirit of turpentine added to the water with which floors are washed will prevent the ravages of moths.

Vinegar's Votaries.

"Do you know or have you ever heard why it is that negro women drink vinegar?" asked a gentleman of a

Times reporter one day last week.

The scribe professed the profoundest ignorance in regard to the matter, but he immediately set to work to find an answer to the question. In the first make it very wet. Then pack the plants place he inquired of several negro women if they ever drank vinegar.
"Yes," said one, "I drink it all the

time, especially when I am ironing, and the women in our yard drink it, "Does it do you any good?"

"Yes; it is cheaper than whisky, and it keeps up a person wonderfully. I don't know why I began it—because the others did, I reckon. It hurt me at first, made me feel sick at the stomach, but when I got over this feeling I felt a good dead better. It's especially good after smoking a pipe, and leaves a kind of cooling feeling behind."

"How much of it do you take at a dose?

"About two tablespoonfuls. The first dose I took was about a teaspoonful, but I know some ladies who take as much as a quarter of a teacupful. If I took that much it would make me sick."

"How did the habit first begin?" "Some of the ladies used to take it, when feeling badly, and it did them so much good that others foilowed the example. The men folks can't drink

to take it, but they do it though." The reporter subsequently saw an uptown lady who is at the head of a large boarding house. In answer to questions propounded to her, she said: Oh, yes, I have had a number of colored women in my employ who were great vinegar drinkers. The way I found it all out was in this way; I had a washer and ironer who ate very little. I always kept a bottle of vinegar in my kitchen where I could get it easily. One day I went to take it from the shelf and found that the bottle was nearly empty. I was not annoyed at this, although a little bit surprised, but concluded to keep the vinegar under lock and key. The next day the servant came to me and asked for a little vinegar. I asked her what she wanted it for and she answered, "to drink." She then told me that she always drank it, and that it did her a power of good. I have noticed that those women who are the reatest whisky drinkers, are also the greatest vinegar drinkers."-New Orleans Democrat.

Lace Paper. Lace paper is one of those things over which some people can afford to be romantic. It is the opposite of wrapping paper, at all events. However, here is what a Belgian paper has to say on the subject: Who of us has not admired those fine outlines and worth of these at a time, and you will cover the smallest box of confectionery, be surprised to see how large a stock and make the contents a hundred times and how great an assortment it will more appetizing? A bouquet with its more appetizing? A bouquet with its pretty collar of lace; a casket with its band of guipure, or a fine roast leg mutton with a goffered sleeve, all seem to take on a new charm-so true is it that sometimes the manner in which an object is presented is better than the barn or some outbuilding in which to present itself. There are very few teep these bolts and two or three transfer of lace paper, and these wrenches, and you should add to it a almost exclusively in France and Gerfew open links, an extra open ring or two, a good supply of leather strings fifteen years, like so many other articles and a few rivets. Of course you will of luxury. Confectioners and pastry and a few rivets. Of course you will of luxury. Confectioners and pastry need tacks, brads, shingle nails, etc., in but butchers are now putting their choicest joints in lace paper. Then horticulturists, florists and eigar manu-Buss.—A cupful water; the same of yeast and sugar; two cupfuls of sweet silk; flour to make a still better. Let his rise over night. In the morning discover night. In the morning discover night, flour to make a still better. Let his rise over night. In the morning discover night is up to the manufacture may be formed from the fact, that while not more than 100,000f. worth was turned on the result will not be teller took cocasion more than 100,000f. worth was turned on the properties of the doctor, and said, suddenly: "Why, you have made your quarred up with J— and have common than all good to the vearly value of from menced indorsing for him, ch?" "I have done nothing of the sort," said angar in proportion of pound to small tender: wash fine and singar in proportion of pound to cand; let them cook slowly, stirring the sequently; he careful not to allow a frequently; he careful not to allow to cook slowly, stirring the guestilly prepared by rubbing each sheet on both sides with soap powder, so that they may easily separate. Eight have been unsuccessful, and the unfortunate outpirt got hold of the story, and he was indicted, tried, and the pound if in a mortar and then made to cut the paper with one stroke, and sellenged to be whilped. That he work girl beats with one stroke, and sellenged to be whilped. That he would have been unsuccessful, and the proposed by the pound is in a mortar and then the work girl beats with one stroke, and sellenged to be whilped. That he story and only a strong has also doubt had not his levely and to the governor's wife, and so would have been so punished there is not all the hour proposed to be whilped. That he story and solve and solve and sellenged to be would have been so punished there is not all the power of the matter of the sum of the s

THE LASH IN DELAWARE.

How It Has Been Used in the Past. A recent letter from Wilmington. Del., to the Philadelphia Times says: The whipping post in the New Castle jail yard had seven victims yesterday. Three boys, who had stolen something like \$15, got ten lashes apiece. Twenty lashes were applied to the backs of four other prisoners who had been convicted of larceny. Sheriff Clark did not handle the cat in a particularly forcible manner, and the men who were strung up in the pillory didn't seem to mind the blows much. The whipping post has greatly degenerated in late years. There was a time when it was applied indiscriminately to thieves and felons of high and low degree. Now it is mainly used as a sort of scarecrow for chicken thieves, sneak thieves and errant tramps known as "peach-plucks. There are Delawareans living in this city who remember, as children or youths, a time when some of the Blue Hen's most respectable chickens were put in the pen known as the pillory and made to expiate their offenses against law and morality by a forced embrace of the whipping post.
As a child the writer remembers hav-

ing seen men who, after being whipped, were by law compelled to wear the letter "F" (felon) over the backs of their coats as long as they remained within the boundaries of the State. Other people, a little older, will recollect how in Dover a man who had been a prominent church member and most highly respectable citizen for some act of dishonesty was publicly whipped and condemned to wear the stigma of disgrace, the letter "E," as long as he lived, or to abandon his home and business and take up his abode in another State. He resolved to stay where his interests and affections inclined him to remain. Although he was a storekeeper and his occupation necessitated his constant appearance in public, he attended to his business in person, and it is said by those who frequented his store as purchasers that he had his stock so arranged and was so adroit in his movements that no one ever caught a sight of the badge of his disgrace while being waited on by him. In the old time, when Delaware was more rigid in her righteousness than she is to-day, it was held by those who made and those who administered the laws that dishonesty was much more heinous when engaged in by those placed by social position above want and amid respectable surroundings than when indulged in by those tempted by necessity and evil companionship. Consequently, when a prominent citizen was caught stealing or forging his punishment was always made heavier and more severe than that meted out to rogues of either of the classes contemptuously known as "poor whites" or "free niggers." In fact, a half-century ago so large a proportion of the criminals punished by whipping was of the respectable class of society that a lady on visiting Delaware some years ago, having heard that this, that, and the other distinguished citizen was vinegar, and don't like the women folks the descendant of some one who had been publicly whipped, asked: "Do not all the aristocrats of Delaware derive their patents of nobility from the whip-

ping post?" Toward the close of the last century an eminent and well-beloved gentleman of Sussex county, a public benefactor, distinguished for piety, fell from his high estate. He was a magistrate, and noted for wisdom and excellence of judgment. On one occasion there was brought before him in his official capacity some counterfeiters who had been arrested for passing bad money, a large amount of which was found upon their persons. The magistrate, as was his duty, took possession of the counterfeit stuff to destroy it, it was supposed. The rogues were committed for trial and subsequently pilloried and whipped. Years afterward the neighborhood was flooded with "bogus money," at length traced to the "squire" who had committed the culprits alluded to, and who, it was afterward discovered, had been for a long time passing the money he had confiscated for destruction. Every effort was made to shield this beloved and respected citizen from the consequences of his offense, but without any avail whatever. He was whipped most severely in the jailyard at Dover, and the sheriff who indicted the punishment was so fearful that he might be accused of partiality for a rich and respectable criminal, that he cut so deeply into the flesh as to cause the blood to run off the end of the lash and down his own hands, while the back of the unfortunate offender was a sight on which the most stoical could not look without horror and pity. Some thirtyfive years ago a well-known and very able politician of Wilmington ran for Congress, and came within three votes of being elected. He spent more money than he could afford, and in order to tide over a temporary embarrassment, of blue waters and pines, and the deforged the indorsement of his brother-in-law, a distinguished physician of the a picture with which I lack power to city, to a note given by him, intending to take it up before it came to maturity and so escape any bad consequences. He was not on good terms with the brother-in-law, and this the teller of the bank of which th the bank at which the note was pre-

who had had the misfortune to be born kleptomaniacs. It was well known to all the citizens of the town in which they resided that they had inherited this mania from their mother, who was a constitutional thief. These girls would take anything they could lay their hands on, from mouse-traps to fishing tackle. The acquisitions made in this way were, in nine cases out of ten, wholly useless and worthless to them. Their father, knowing this propensity of his wife and offspring, visited the different storekeepers of the town and requested them to send the bill to him for any article they might miss after visits from the female members of his family. There was, therefore, no particular trouble about the peculations of these young ladies until a new storekeeper came to town, who, on receiving the usual intimation from their father, said to some of his neighbors: "Kleptomanis be hanged; it's nothing but thiefomania, and if they were poor women they would have it thrashed out of them at the whipping post. If they come into my store to do any stealing I'll have them arrested and whipped as quick as if they were chicken thieves." No one believed the fellow would carry out his threat, but he did. Two of the sisters came into his place, and after they were gone he missed a bundle of gloves. He followed them up the street, called a constable, had them arrested, searched, and would have had them committed to jail as common thieves had not bail been promptly offered by a score of citizens for their appearance to answer the charge at court. Now began the tug of war. It was known that if the case came to trial the young ladies would be sentenced to be whipped and that this sentence would not be remitted by the governor, who was one of the sternly

the four daughters of a high officer

afflicted father, who had already been much impoverished through the peculations of his family, was to buy the prosecutor off. This he did, and re duced himself to almost absolute want by complying with the demands made upon him. The father never recovered from this public disgrace and died soon after. The daughters, however, who never seemed to understand that they had been guilty of any criminali-

righteous men who believed his

position demanded of him the exaction

of the sentence pronounced by law, save

in case of after-discovered exculpating

evidence. The only thing left for the

ty, held up their heads bravely, and all married well. Some of them are living to-day, beloved wives and good mothers, who, under the very shadow of the whipping post, it is said, get their dry goods and other merchandise in the old ashion, while husbands or sons pay up, just as their father did.

A Japanese Hotel.

reader, please dismiss architectural

In imagining a Japanese hotel, good

ideas derived from the Continental or Fifth Avenue. Our hotels in Japan, outwardly, at least, are wooden structures, two stories high, often but one. Their roofs are usually thatched, though oity caravansaries are tiled are entirely open on the front ground floor, and about six feet from the sill or threshold rises a platform about a foot high, upon which may be seen the proprietor seated on his heels busy with his account books. If it is winter, he is engaged in that absorbing occupation of all Japanese tradesmen at that time of year, warming his hands over a charcoal fire in a low brazier. The kitchen is usually just next to the front room, often separated from the street by only a latticed partition. In evolving a Japanese kitchen out of his or her imagination the reader must cas away the rising conception of Bridget's realm. Blissful, indeed, is the thought as we enter the Japanese hotel that neither the typical servant girl nor the American hotel clerk is to be found here. The landlord comes to meet us, falling on his hands and knees, bows his head to the floor. One or two of the pretty girls out of the bevy usually seen in the Japanese hotels comes to assist us and take our traps. Welcomes, invitations and plenty of fun greet us as we sit down to take off our shoes, as all good Japanese do, and as those filthy foreigners don't, who tramp on the clean mats with muddy boots. We stand up unshod, and are led by the laughing girls along the smooth corridors, across an arched bridge, which spans an open space in which is a rockery, garden and pond stocked with gold-fish, turtles and marine plants. The room which is at the rear end of the house overlooking the grand scenery for

the type of repose, the earth of motion. Fourteen Great Mistakes.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all Fourteen Great Mistakes. cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as it lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mistakes is to live only

expect that multiplication by ten would

scarcely be an exaggeration. A world

of blue waters and pines, and the de-tailed loveliness of the rolling land form

paint with words. The water seemed

State some thirty-nine years ago were man chemist.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Thirty-four species of insects new to science have recently been discovered in the Sandwich Islands.

It is maintained that if meteors did not fall into the sun the temperature of the earth would sink to 200 degrees or

Sulphurous acid is rare among the products of Vesuvius and the volcanoes of equatorial America; more common in Ætna, and abundant in the volcanoes of Iceland and Java.

A paper recently read before the British association contends that coal must have been formed from a compact mass of vegetation, and could not have arisen from large trees.

After experimenting for a quarter of century on the variation of plants, Doctor H. Hoffman inclines to the opinion that variation takes place in definite directions, and that its cause is in a preponderating degree internal.

Last summer, says the Journal of Science, some common hive bees built a comb against the flat wall of a house in Dorsetshire, England. A few pieces of the comb were exhibited at the November meeting of the Entomological society, London, and they had evidently contained bee grubs This is an unexampled departure from the habits of

Adamscobite stone is found in only one place in the world, and that is in the State of Missouri. The company which now owns the whole quarry will transport the stone quarried to Winchester, N. H., where it is to be manufactured into such articles as are deemed salable. The stone is very peculiar in its structure and properties. Its cutting power is diamond-like, cutting away steel very rapidly and still retaining an exceedingly fine edge.

The general experience of observers has been that the removal of forests results in diminishing the size of rivers and smaller streams traversing the territory. This effect is often very marked -small streams disappearing entirely and large rivers dwindling to mere brooks. Quite a different experience is reported from New South Wales. A tract of land embracing the watershed of three creeks was partially cleared in 1870. Soon after, these creeks-which had been dry water courses for yearsbecame permanent streams, and have so continued to the present time. The explanation offered to account for this phenomenon is, that a large proportion of the rainfall formerly taken up by the gum trees and evaporated now finds its way to the streams.

A Tramp's Philosophy.

In the hip pocket of an old vagrant pulled in by the police the other night was a memorandum book full of his own writing with pencil, and some of his philosophy is good enough to be preserved. His first paragraph reads:

"Drinking bad whisky because it is ffered free is like getting in the way of bullets purchased by an enemy." A second reads:

"Honesty is the best policy, but some folks are satisfied with second best. It is hard to be honest on an empty stomach."

"A dry plank under a rain-proof shed is better than a feather b. d in jail, and one isn't annoyed by the jailer bringing in a square breakfast."

A fourth says: "Pay as you go. If you haven't anything to pay with don't go. If you are forced to go record every indebtedness

and let your heirs settle bills." The fifth explains: "We should have charity for all

When the winter winds blow cold and drear we vags should pity the poor fellows in India who are having red hot weather."

A sixth is recorded: "Politeness costs nothing, but it is not expected that you will wake a man up at midnight to ask permission to go through his ben-house. It is more courteous to let him enjoy his needed

repose." The seventh and last was noted down

as follows: "When you pick up an apple core do not find fault because it is not the apple itself, but be satisfied with the grade of descent. Do not be ashamed of your occupation. We cannot all be lords, nor can we all be vagrants. As I cannot be a lord I should not lament ine plants. The room which at being a vagrant. Be truthful and fair guide chooses for us outspoken—that is, tell 'em you are a at the rear end of the Chicago fire sufferer. Keep seasonable hours or some other vags will get your which Kanorin is justly noted all over plank first. Be hopeful, cheerful and the empire. Ninety-nine valleys are good-natured. Growling won't cure a said to be visible from the mountain sore heel."

Mr. Jackson, superintendent at Castle Garden, New York, gave a reporter a table giving the number of Mormon arrivals for nine years previous to 1881

bout 1,800. The nationalities of the

Mormons who arrived during 1881 are

shown as follows:

SUNDAY BEADING.

Laying Up Sorrow.

A consciousness of integrity gives moral strength; an erect man may carry a heavier load than one who stoops, and an upright man has a strength which those who have bowed down to false gods know nothing of. A hollow heart makes a feeble hand. Whenever we try to persuade ourselves that wrong is right, that duty is unimportant, that the thing we wish to do we may do, even though it is forbidden of God, we may bewilder our conscience, and blind our eyes and drift away from the path of God's providence and our own daily duty, but we are laying up sorrow for ourselves. And when the day shall come that will demand courage, forti-tude and faith, we shall find that we have cut the sinews of our own strength, and done ourselves an injury which we are powerless to repair.

Religious News and Notes.

The order of the sisters of mercy has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

The New England Southern Methodist conference will meet in Providence on April 5, 1882.

The contributions to missionary societies in Great Britain for the year 1880 amounted to \$5,542,950. Three Congregational churches have

been dedicated in Denver, Col., within five months, all free from debt. The missions of the Russian holy synod are said to have converted five

thousand pagans in the course of the last executive year. The English Baptists have now at least 400 missionaries in charge of nearly 600 stations and sub-stations,

with an aggregate membership of about

40,000. There are but three Southern Methodist bishops now able to do regular duty. It is thought that at least three or four bishops will be elected at the session of the general conference to be held next May.

In five years the work of the American Baptist missionary union has in-creased as follows: Missionaries from 138 to 186; native helpers from 942 to 1,107; churches from 778 to 1,001, and members from 63,329 to 89,593.

The iwomen's hospital at Tien-tsin, China, established through the influence of Miss Howard, an American missionary physician, through whose care the life of Lady Li, the wife of the vice-roy, was saved, was opened October 8, several Chinese officials of high rank being present.

Mr. Joseph M. Bennett, of Philadelphia, has given a site in that city, embaseing about eleven acres, for the pro-posed Methodist Orphan asylum which Mrs. Bishop Simpson is especially in-terested in, and for which \$20,000 has been raised. The site is at Five Points. on the Schuylkill.

The largest increase of Baptists since 1870 has been in the fifteen Southern States, where the gain is 761,418, mostly among the colored people. In the six Eastern States the gain is 16,760; in the Middle States, 34,803; in the Western States, 64,776, and in the Territories, 6,000.

REALTH HINTS.

A solution of common salt given immediately is said to be a successful remedy for strychnia poisoning. Celery boiled in milk and eaten with

the milk served as a beverage, is said to be a cure for rheumatism, gout, and a specific in cases of smallpox. Nervous people find comfort in c lery. Dr. M. S. Leslie, of Lexington, Ky.,

says that the best remedy in ordinary biccoughs is about twenty-five grains of common table salt placed in the mouth and swallowed with a sip of The worst toothache, or neuralgia

coming from the teeth, may be speedily ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton, saturated in a strong solution of ammonia, to the defective tooth. Sometimes the sufferer is prompted to momentary, nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

When hourse speak as little as p sible until it is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or diffi-culties of the throat may be produced. —Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

From Candles to the Electric Light. The materials used by the ancients

for producing light were wax and tal-low, oil of various kinds being also used at a later day. Their candles and lamps were exceedingly rough and un-couth, and the light yielded was of the feeblest description, and gave out the most disgusting odors. Even up to the present century little or no progreshad been made, gas being unknown and the perfect-burning oil lamps with which we are so familiar having no e istence until many years later, the was first introduced in 1802, but as as 1842 the Haymarket theater, in L. don, continued to be lighted by a dles. Mark the contrast. Less the drama by the dim, flickering foul-smelling candles, while with past few days Paris has had the lege of listening to the operathe brilliant, noon-day glare

'Twould Make No Differen

Published every Saturday, by

CHARLES S. PARKER, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00. SINGLE COPIES, 4 CTS. Arlington, January 7th, 1882.

ADVERTISING RATES:		
Reading Notices, per line,	25	cents
Special Notices, "	15	14
Religious and Obituary Notices, per line,	10	44
Ordinary Advertisements, per line,	8	4 1
Marriages and Deaths-free.		

WHAT SHALL I DO !

It is not too early to look towards the coming spring and call attention to what it may bring to the beautiful valley through which the Middlesex Central rairoad wends its way, provided public attention is called to it, and its attractions, by other available meaus, and the advantages the villages scattered through it offer as places of relief to the crowded homes of the adjacent city.

There are some in the towns of Arlington and Lexington who are awake to the importance of action, ready to do something to draw a portion of the throng sure to seek country homes with the opening of spring, in this direction, and who leave no opportunity unimproved to speak a good word for the place they call bome and the advantages the towns offer; but the majority seem to be all absorbed in their own affairs, content with their own position and surroundings.

The beantiful and wide avenues of Arlington; the advantages of gas, water, and kindred necessities of our present mede of life which it has; the stately school buildings and fine graded schools; its healthy climate and substantial church edifices; the substantial character of its citizens generally and the large wealth possessed by many, enabling them to have and keep in bigh order, grounds and residences of great beauty; -all these are inducements which strike the attention of even the transient visitor, and are as magnets to thaw others to seek a home bere. With the single exception of water (and before the spring is far advanced we believe this single exception will no longer exist), Lexington offers like attractions, with a still wider diversity of territory and wider spread. Yet with all these, the growth of both towns has been slow, and many of the young people, sons and daughters of "the manor born," have sought and found homes e sewbere soon after marriage.

Whenever we have spoken of the need of action to secure growth for the towns, privately, the response hasbeen quick and emphatic in the affirmative. It is too plain to be questioned that a hundred houses built through this valley the coming season, and filled, as as would seek homes like these, would add a mere trifle to the running expenses of the town, while the increase in taxable property, water rates, etc., would be quickly felt in reducing any burden of taxation now borne. The trouble is, we imagine, that each is waiting for some one else to move; and so we suggest that the form of question be changed, and each make the enquiry a personal one, - What can I do?

At East Lexington is an eligible site, with streets laid out and the heavy part of opening new building lots already met. Let the people bring these into the market. Arlington Heights, with its unrivalled scenery and a pleasant village already well established, ought to secure many, either for itself or its neighbor," Crescent Hill." Lexington, along its main street and on many of its most beautiful avenues, open building lots, which for beauty of growth of suburban villages.

-Among the important railroad measures to be presented to the Legislawere no blinds on houses as late as 1809, ture is the proposal of the Boston and except on the old homestead of Amos Maine Railroad that it may elevate its Whittemore (not now standing); these ks over Causeway and Traverse to its station ... While the Railroad Commisoners agree with the corporati

OUR NEW YEAR'S GREETING FOR 1882.

the beginning of the new year that subscriptions were counted, the first volume closing with Dec. 28th, 1872, and vol. 2 commencing with Jan. 4, 1873.

To-day therefore, completes ten years

nally established by Mr. John L. Parment, was enlarged to 22x31 inches, expiration of the first ten years of the some of the more prominent; but they and from that time forward has grad- existence of the paper, demanded these will suggest themselves to many when ually made a wider place for itself in changes and increase in size. the patronage of the community if not The changes made have called for a New Year's greeting will be spared an in its respect and esteem.

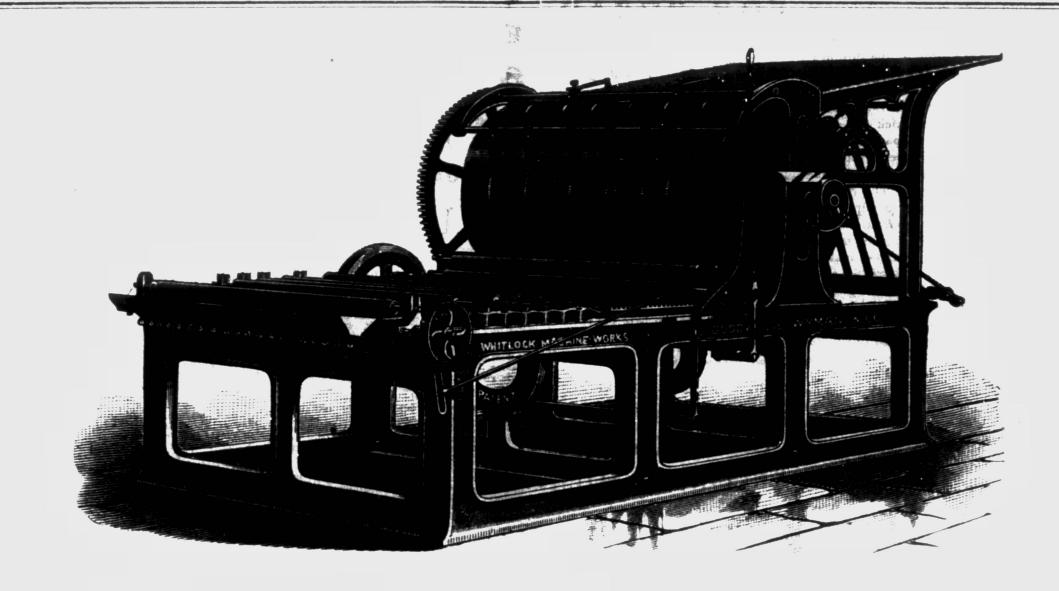
To-day we specially greet the readers office and we present herewith a pic- ways avoid.

first number of this paper was issued, each and all the compliments of the sea- per has been printed, but have no means 19x26 inches, and containing twenty son, our good wishes for the future, and of illustrating the power by which it is columns. It was not however, until our congratulations on the successes of operated, so we invite our readers to great increase in size, (the present issue advantage. since the paper was permanently estab- being just double that which has been

On the 16th of December, 1871, the of the Arlington Advocate, offering to ture of the new press on which the pathe past year. It is our privilege, on call and see us any time after next this occasion, to call attention to a new week, when all our new machinery will departure in the make-up and general be in position and our belp familiar characteristics of our paper, and to the enough with it to show it to the best

printed during the past seven years.) years now gone and note the changes In November, 1874, the paper, (origi- In doing so we desire first to return and improvements in our town,—with from all who are interested in our local thanks to all for a seeming appreciation the accomplishment of which these colker, of the Woburn Journal) passed in- of our efforts to make a good paper and umns have not borne an unimportant have to space for correspondence will to the hands of the present manage- a generous patronage which has, at the part,—we feel an inclination to recount recalled in this general way and our complete remodelling of our printing element of egotism that we would al-

The future of the Advocate seems asaured,-to be established on a firm foundation, to have become one of the successful institutions of the town. We realize the responsibility which rests upon us for the future, and do not shrink from it. Renewed and additional efforts will be needed to maintain the paper we propose to issue for When we look back over the ten the future, and these are to be given without stint. We solicit assistance affairs, and hope the space we now be always full.



THEN, AND NOW.

It is a pleasant thought, that the human race is steadily rising in social and material comfort, as well as in intelligence and refinement. We see this advance every where around us. Better and more convenient dwellings are now built, men wear better clothes than the homespun suits of former days, and machinery in farming and manufactures does the hard work of thousands of hands. The inestimable blessing of cheap postage, railroads, soon as completed, with families such telegraphs, steam boats, photography, telephones, etc., were all unknown in generally wore, as a warm outside garthe boyhood of the writer. Cotton factories had not then been established, and all sorts of cotton goods were imported. India cotton shirting then cost cloth was laid by, for Sunday and other 42 cts. per yard, of poorer quality than we now buy at 10 or 12 cents. Calicos were proportionally dear. However, to proceed from general to particular is no great difference in a year's cost of ings, etc., toddy flowed by the pailfulls places, and looking back seventy or eighty years, the pleasant town of Arlington shows the truth of this general law, in the improved condition of the people. As instances, take, say the horse cars to Boston. I doubt if people fully appreciate their comforts, generally used, which, with some hard Within my recollection it was customshopping, now and then, in Boston, to increasing for about fifty years. inquire of the late Col. Russell and others in the centre of the town, whose business called them frequently to the has building sites of rare excellence. city, at what day, frequently a week so of pork and beef, so that with pork Surely some can be induced to make shead, they could be favored with a and beans, brown bread, fresh and salt this place their home. In Arlington, ride there. To hire a chaise would cost fish, poultry, and occasionly fresh meat on the avenue for a long stretch, and from two to three dollars; now, in the in the very centre of the town, but a cars, they can go and return at almost step or two from the main thorough- any hour of any day, at twenty cents. eaters. Cider was universally drank at fare, are large lots of land through Besides, your steam cars take one al- every meal, much more than water. which streets might be cut and thus most anywhere, for a reasonable sum. Milk was plenty at four cents a quart, situation and convenience to all the re- a carpet in town, all floors being paint- five cents a pound. Wheat bread was quirements of daily life, could not be ed, for convenience in scrubbing. Now, but little used, and two or three persons excelled; and they are aching, if we there are but few families unable to en- failed in attempting to establish a bakmay so express it, for that combination joy this luxury,—the very poorest at ery in town, before Mr. Cotting sucof real estate owner, lumber dealer, least a rag carpet. A coarse woolen ceeded, seventy years ago. Flour was mason and carpenter which shall trans- strip around the bed had to suffice. twenty dollars a barrel, during the war form its now almost uselessness into a Prior to 1804, the wife of Amos Whitte- of 1812, and was of course but little source of profit for the individual, gain more, the eminent and wealthy card used. Fresh cod and haddock, as well to the town, and additional income to manufacturer, had a single, small car- as halibut, were eaten largely in winter, the transportion companies which bear pet, covering only a small portion of and were sold at about one half their such an important relation to the the floor. There were a few rag car- present price, but money was scarcer pets in town, but made elsewhere. In then than now, which must be consid-1807, Mrs. Amos Whittemore, Jr., had ered. one, made by Lydia Prentiss. There

blinds are now on the house where

Mrs. A. W., Jr., lives. She had a piano which her father bought in 1800; this

she now owns, and it was lately on ex-

ment, "striped frocks," of coarse, homemade woollen cloth, reaching to the knees. A good, decent suit of broadspecial occasions. Since the readymade clothing business has been systematized and cheapened, perhaps there apparel of the present fashions and the picturesque striped frocks and trousers.

Probably fuel costs fully as much now, as it did 70 years ago. Hard coal was then unknown. Pest, from the turf meadows of Lexington, was very wood and abundance of brush, served ary for ladies who wished to do a little for fuel. The use of hard coal has been

Our parents and grand-parents worked hard, and ate heartily. Well-to-do farmers generally put down a barrel or from the cart of Ephraim Cook, or some other stray butcher. People were heavy Seventy years ago there was scarcely and the best butter at twenty to twenty-

In fruit culture there has been a wonderful improvement. Of pears, there was scarcely a variety cultivated, except the St. Michael and St. Germain, that would now be consid-

soon after wm. Whitemore purchased the town were full of wild, ungrafted one for his five handsome daughters. apple trees; the fruit, worthless for eat-There were then no others in town, ner ling, was made into cider. Some farmfor many years after. Your popular ers made fifty to a hundred barrels, anmusic teacher, Mr. S. P. Prentiss, can nually. I have seen it sold for \$1.25 tell how the number has increased. per bbl. including the barrel, though For these facts about carpets, blinds there was a prodigious difference in and pianos, I am indebted to my oblig- quality and price. Not a family thought ing friend, Mr. Wm. R. Cutter, who of cultivating strawberries. Boys and obtained them for me, from his grand- girls picked a few small wild ones, in mother, the venerable Mrs. Amos Whit- favored spots, while rambling through temore, Jr., now in the enjoyment of the woods, for their immediate eating; her health and faculties, at the age of now there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of bushels of large, splendid va-In the matter of clothing, farmers rieties raised for market. Cattle, hay, corn, potatoes, and winter apples were the chief agricultural crops. To these must be added, the immense product of your vegetable gardens, for the Boston

> In my opinion there was a gallon of rum drank when I was a boy, where there is a pipt now, at trainings, rais-Every family thought it proper to keep liquors on hand, and all grocers retailed

it by the single glass. NEW MARKET, N. J., Dec. 1881.

OUR "MOUNTAIN HOME."

BY MRS. L. A. AKERMAN

Now Winter with his icy blast Comes howling e'er the plain, Upon our window pane, When hill and dale are clad in robes Of matchless purity. No lark upon its morning wing is happier than we.

The fee king new with lavish hand Casts forth his gifts so rare, Of diamond, pearl and cristal bright Upon the frosty air. He paints our cheeks with roses red And fills our hearts with glee. No lark upon its morning wing Is happier than we.

The silent brook now slumbering

Beneath the ley way,

Calls us from books, and shod with steel We chase the hours away With merry hearts and sparkling eyes And noisy, boisterous giec. No lark upon its morning wing Is happier than we.

At set of sun, whose gorgeous beams When skies are bathed in crimson light And floods of molten gold, We sit and sing the hours away Or laugh with harmless glee. No bird upon its homeward wing Is happier than we. ORANGE MOUNTAIN, December, 1881.

-Mr. Thos. S. Spurr having been appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the 17th Masonic District of eating, compared with the spiendid for-eign and native sorts grown every where about Boston. Of apples, the Baldwin and Rozbury Russet were the sting conditions, they hold in that the tracks of the combard larger than a small side-table. It is an ancient looking affair, baldwin and Roxbury Russet were the district covers Winchester, Wobs that the tracks of the combard larger than a small side-table, staple kinds, and they are still hard to Stoneham, Melrose, Ma'den, Resdi teath of New England. Melford, North Cambridge, Aring aghiare.—Stoneham News.

Mr. Amos Whittemore's homestead; The rocky pastures on the borders of and Lexington.—Winchester Star.

EVENING STAR.

The popular One Cent daily newspaper with all classes, large and small, Republican and Dem ocratic. It twinkles with a brightness unapits rays upon everything of interest to mankind. It disseminates the latest news from all parts of the world, on all the afternoon trains running to every section of New England. In Politics it is Independent, fearless in the expression of its views, and aggressive in its treatment of wrong doers and their actions, and in all cases where criticism is called for, it is out spoken in the plain-

One P					-00
Turee	Montas	 • • • • • •	• • • • • •	•••••	. 10

The Star Newspaper Co.,

332 WASHINGTON ST.,

Boston, Mass.

AND

ent in her private car, the "Jer

All the Leading artists of the past few years indorse these instruments as the best for pure utality of lone, excellence of action and superior-

608 Washington Street,

CHARLES S. PARKEI REAL ESTATE AGENT. No. 2 Swan's Block, Arlington Av.

Temperance Department.

Mrs. H. A. LEAVITT, Sec'y Mass. W.C.T.U.

WHY HE QUIT HIS BEER. AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE REV.

ROBERT COLLYER.

Robert Collyer says that when he was a boy it was determined that he must learn a trade. He says: "There was an old blacksmith away over the moors, who had taught my father, and he was willing to teach me. In my father's time this man was a fine, sober fellow, and a superb workman; but the years have made havoc of him without our knowing, and boy as I was, I found in less than a week I had gone to live in the home of a confirmed drunkard. Still this was not the horror to me it would be to you. The proverb says the fox smells nothing amiss in his own den; and we thought of beer very much as we thought of bread, as the staff of life, and never imagined that anybody could condemn its use; while we thought no more of its hurting us than you do of yellow bread and dyspeptic pies hurting you.

"I found again, not only was the poor old man a drunkard, but the boys were led to drink a great deal more than we had ever thought of in the old home. We had, each of us, about a quart of ale a day, and the farmers who came to the shop were forever standing treat. It is a painful story, stretching over eight years; as you may see, years full of peril. I was in some sort manager at last, and came home one day from another shop we had, after an absence of a week, to find that the old man, who was a tower of strength in my father's time, had taken to his bed. He had been on a fearful drunk, and it was the last. I went in to see him. He looked up sadly, and said in our native speech: 'I'se varra badly, 11d; I'se boon dee, and I want thee to read sommat oot o' t' Bible to get me ready.' He did not allude to the curse that had slain him, nor did I but saw to him three months; and then one, morning as I was lifting him, great gouts of blood came welding out of his chest, and he was dead. Why do I tell you this? Was I still a partaker in the sin?

"The good blood began to tell now and the clean breeding, and that help of God without which man's life is a rope of sand. It was not hard work. The thing was very simple. I saw it was growing on me to love drink, and said: 'This will never do. If I keep on, I shall be in the gutter with the old man. I will never touch a glass of beer again, or anything of the sort, untill I am sure of myself. and forever sure; because, in any fight between a man and a beer-barrel, the man ought to win.' I kept my word, made to myself."

A lady has just given \$6,000 to the temperance cause, who a few years ago was told by her husband that, as temperance was being agitated in their State-Virgina-he thought he would sign the pledge to help keep the cause. With great pride she said, "I should be ashamed of a husband who would thus surrender his personal liberty." One year from that time he died of delirium tremens and her sons, learning to drink at their mother's table, have both died drunkards. - Congregation-

The Burlington Hawkeye says that it takes a long, long time for the temperance party of Ohio to learn that morals do not figure very loud in politics. When a man gets through electing his party ticket, brethren, he is willing to sit down and talk temperance and religion with you, but it's no use to bother him with a pledge or prayer-book on his way to the

Intemperance robs the pockets of the poor man; benumbs his brain and destroys his faculties; predisposes himself and his children to fatal disease; breeds sensuality in all its protess and disgusting forms; induces shiftlessness and irresponsibility among the masses; and saps the life from those who would otherwise be healthy and vigorous.

Hon. J. C. Pepper, writing to the National Liberator, gives expression to the wonder in the minds of all temperance workers at the general apathy on the subject of temperance. He says "I apprehend that there will be many things in the history of the nineteenth century that will be inysterious and marvelous to its readers in the coming generation. They will wonder why slavery was ever permitted among a free and culightened people; why polygamy was tolerated by a virtuous people why we went to work to kill and slay each other and attempt destroy the best system of gover the world ever saw. But no mary be so great, no mystery so puzzling that a moral and intelligent peosuffer and permit such a terribly des tive, demoralising, devastating evil as the liquor traffic to exist among them; about the marvel and the mystery will be valid by intensified when they learn that good men, blinded by policy. b love of place and power, gave it countenance and supp

A young, well dressed girl was on Warren bridge lass last night

The Middlesex Canal was incorporated in 1789, and completed in 1808. It commenced at Boston harbor and passed in a northerly direction through Charlestown. Medford. Woburn, Wilmington, Billerica and Chelmsford to the Merrimack River. a distance of 27 miles, that being the head of upward navigation at that time. The summit level at Billerica was 104 feet above tide water, and 32 feet above the Merrimack River at Chelmsford. The breadth at the surface was 30 feet, at the bottom 20 feet, and the depth 3 feet. Lockage, 136 feet, with 20 locks.

After a few years it was found that the canal did not extend far enough to attract the business from the upper part of New Hampshire and Vermont. Some of the most enterprising of the proprietors of the canal obtained an act of incorporation for the "Merrimack Boating Company," to transport freight between Boston and Concord, N.H., and intermediate places, through the Middlesex Canal, 27 miles, and the Merrimack River, 52 miles; 79 miles.

The first meeting of the Merrimack Boating company was held at the offices of the Middlesex canal. Cornhill square, Friday, January 17, 1812, and John L. Sullivan was chosen agent of the corporation, he having been agent of the canal since 1808. Mr. Sullivan took an active interest in the navigation of the Merrimack river, and it was under his supervision that many of the canals and locks

The first boat reached Concord in the autumn of 1814, but it was not until June. 1815, that they commenced running regularly. Mr. Sullivan conceived the idea of navigating the river by steam. A boat propelled by steam reached Concord. N.H., in 1819, but the enterprise did not prove suceessful.

June 15, 1816, the following notice was circulated: -

BOATING TO CONCORD, N.H.

now begun. Two convenient stores are erected in Concord, N. H., one on the west side of the river, near the bridge, the other on the east side, near the upper bridge. A capable, trusty man is employed at each place to take the charge of the goods and deliver them to the order of the owners, and to receive Produce, Merchandise and Lumber to be sent down, preference to be given to Merchandise. The loading will be delivered in Boston at the landing on the Almshouse wharf, Leverett street, to the order of the owners, settlement being made at the ends, was brought from Concord, for the Freight; and Loading to go up is N. H., by the Boston & Concord Boating received there every day in the week. The goods first entered and settled for will of course go first. The boats will through the "old Mill creek," where the for the present load every Tuesday and Boston & Maine railroad and Blackstone for the present load every Tuesday and Boston & Statile Tallocation and Boston & Statile Tallocation and Street new are, and large quantities were street new are, and large quantities were PAPER HANGINGS, The Company has never made any

charge for storage, the whole expense is \$13.50 per ton, to the upper landing at the upper bridge in Concord, and 8 1-2 dollars down, 13 dollars per ton to the Lower bridge in Concord and 8 dollars down, 12 dollars per ton to Pembroke. 7 1-2 dollars down, 7 dollars per ton to Merrimack, 6 dollars down.

As everything will be done to make this mode of conveyance regular and convenient to gentlemen in the country, we feel confident of giving them satisfaction. When desired, the keeper of the Landing in Boston will procure their goods to be trucked there. Information respecting the boats will also be given at No. 7, India Wharf.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN. Agent of the Company.

June 15, 1815.

In 1816, Rust's wharf, first above Charles River bridge, Boston, was hired for 21 years for a landing. A number of warehouses were erected for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight. Rates were then made to a number of landings on the line, but most of them were discontinued as private boats came into use, as the company's boats ran through to Concord every trip. The main object of the proprietors was to get the business on to the canals.

The following were the names of agents, landings and rates of freight in 1816.

THE MERRIMACK COMPANY'S RATES OF FREIGHT.

Names of Agents. Stephen Ambrose, Samuel Butters, Samuel Butters, Caleb Stark, Richard H. Ayer, Samuel P. Kidder, N. Parker, Adsms & Roby, James Lund, Coburn Blood, Latel Fontos evi Foster,

Dunbarton. Merrim'k (up Thornton's, Litchfield, Dracutt, Cheimsford, Billerica, Jotham Gillis, Woburn, 2 30 2 50 William Rogers, Medford, 2 00 2 00 Thomas Kettell, Charlestown, David Doslge, Boston, Furniture \$24 to \$30 per ton, according to weight and room. Empty hhds. from Concord, 50c, tierces, 23c, ibis. 18c, hf. bbis. lix each. Hhd.

staves, \$10 per M. Barrel Staves, \$6 per M. J. L. SULLIVAN. Concord, N. H., April 20, 1816. The Merrimack company continued

business untill 1822. In 1828 the property of the Merrimack Boating company was bought by the Boston & Concord Boating Company, and an act of incorporation was obtained by William and Richard Sullivan, for the Boston & Concord Boating Company, February 11, 1823, to continue so long as the Middlesex canal was kept open and in operation, and no longer.

The first meeting of the Boston & Conord Bosting company was held at the ffice of William Sullivan, School street, Boston, April 1, 1823. The following icers of the corporation were elected for the ensuing year: Reuben B. Sherburne, Secretary; William Sullivan, Pres-Ment: Richard Sullivan, Richard H. Ayer, Directors; Richard Sullivan, Treas-

Voted .- That the property be divided

to allow him \$600 for his services in that place and as secretary of the corporation for that year.

as agent at the lower landing, Concord. N.H., and to allow him \$500 for his services that year.

Sherburne and French had been employed by the Merrimack Boating company since 1816. They were annually reelected so long as the company continued business,-to 1844.

Many changes in the manner of doing the business were made by the new company. Instead of hiring all the boatmen for the season, about one-half were hired for spring and fall. The agent at Concord lower landinghired the boatmen and made up the crews: wages from \$15 to \$26 per month. The largest number of boats at any one time was 20. There were 3 men to a boat, making 60 men on the route. Capacity of the boats, 15 tons, The most important change made was not to have the boats wait for freight; run light or empty, but always to have something ready to make up full loads, for which purpose such articles as salt, lime and plaster were bought by the cargo and kept at Boston landing by the agent at that place, and sold by the agent at Concord lower landing. Wood was bought by the Concord agent and kept on the river bank to make up downward loads, and sold at Boston by the Boston agent, the articles bought were on the company's account, and generally would pay cost and freight, except the wood, but as they would run down as quick full loaded as partly loaded, it paid a small freight. There were several changes made, but running with full loads was the greatest improvement. The running light or empty was the great drawback on the profits of all transportation.

The time taken by a boat going up was five days, and down four days, making nine days to the trip. This was an average for 20 years. Rate of freight between Boston and lower landing in Concord was, in 1815, \$13 up, \$8 down; reduced in 1816 to \$12 up and \$8 down, reduced in 1819 to \$10 up and \$7 down, By the Merrimack Company's boats is in 1823 reduced to \$8 up and \$6 down, in 1825 reduced to \$7 up and \$5 down, in 1831 reduced to \$5 up and \$4 down, in 1837 raised to \$6 up and \$4 down, on account of having to haul by at Bow canal, in 1838 reduced to \$5 up and \$4 down, which rates continued until 1842.

Granite was brought from Concord for \$3.50 per ton, at the company's convenience. All the granite in the Quiney market, except the basement and the pillars company's boats, most of it passed shipped to New Orleans and also used in the city. The last boat passed through the Middlesex canal in 1851.

Neither of the boating companies made any dividend until 1827. One was made that year and one every year after as long as they did business. The accounts of the Boston & Concord Boating com- Merrill's Patent Wall Hooks. pany were kept at Boston landing by double entry. A set of books for each year and the third year they were closed and all balances carried to a book termed "old accounts," so that after the second year there were three sets of books in

The transportation business through the canals and Merrimack river was ruined in consequence of the Concord railroad being opened to Concord, N. H., in 1842. The landings, storehouses, houses, boats and equipments, being all thrown out of business, were sold as soon as they could be and for a very small sum, and April 1, 1844, the final dividend was

The amount of business in 1815 was small, and cannot now be had. The amount of business of both companies, extending and including 1816 and 1842, 27 years, was:

Upward freight, \$468,756.00

Downward freight, 220,946.00 **\$689,696.00** Amount paid the canal for

180,611.00 tolls. Bad debts.

Considering that the business was done on credit, this is not a very large percentage. Very little freight was paid on shipment and only a small proportion on delivery. Mr French, the agent at Concord, would, as soon as it was good sleighing, take his horse and sleigh and go over northern New Hampshire and Vermont collecting, settle up with the customers, those who could not pay all giving their notes for the balance. These notes were usually paid that winter or spring. He was frequently gone on these trips two weeks. It was considered by most people that freight was a debt of honor, and

able to. The teaming rates before the boats began to run between Boston and Concord were \$20 per ton. Boating company's rates for a number of years before they were run off were \$5 up and \$4 down. Re duction made by boating companies, \$15 thus reducing transportation threefourths of its tax per ton. It certainly is desirable that the present rates of freight should be reduced in the same proportion as the boating companies reduced them, but it may be doubtful whether it will be done before some new

December 2, 1881. Of all the person named in this sketch, and of all th ckholders of the Boston & Co Boating company, but two are now living Reuben Butterfield Sherburne, of L. To employ Reuben B. Sher-less agent at the Boston landing, and cord, N.H.

mode of transportation is discovered.

The idea at the present time appears to be that all the business done stxty or seventy years ago was done in a "dog and Voted.—To employ Theodore French walking string" way, without any sys-STAPLE tem, but it is very doubtful whether there is any corporation doing a freighting business from Boston, that has any better system of accounts or manner of conducting its business, than the Boston & Concord Boating company had in 1823 and afterwards. When the great Boston GROCERIES & Worcester railroad began to have freight offered to them for transportation they did not know what to do with it, and Mr. John Freeman, their master of transportation, was sent to the boating company's agent at Boston landing, who had eighteen years experience in inland variety in Boston. transportation, to know how to manage the freighting business and what books and blanks were necessary for the pur-

URE WHITE WHEAT Some specialties in Fine Two MEALIR

INSTEAD OF FLOUR

BREAD.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. A. FOWLE, S Arlington Mills,

ARLINGTON, - - MASS.

Arlington Wheat Meal is an article containing all the nutritious qualities of the Whole Grain, guaranteed made from the choicest selected white Wheat, and endorsed by all physicians as an unequalled food for families and invalids. The Arlington Wheat Meal is ground from pure Wheat, and furnishes the public the means of supplying a perfect food, for after using this article a certain length of time, persons find their vital force increased and their tissues strengthened, because the whole wheat contains the vital principle which is denied in the flour—the boiting or sixting process in the manufacture of the latter taking the vital principle from it. Its quality as it leaves the vital principle from it. Its quality as it leaves the Arlington Mills, is guaranteed to be of superlative excellence and purity. The article we manufacture is guaranteed to have the virtues we claim for it, and if any deterioration is noticed, it must be from tampering with it by outside parties, as the only trouble we have had is from parties who have done so. Send for circular.

Corn, Meal, Oats, Cracked Corn, And Feed of all kinds, in large or small quanti

S. A. FOWLE'S

ARLINGTON MILLS.

REMOVAL!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Boston, December 1, 1881.

WINDOW SHADES,

Merrill's Pat. Picture Hooks

Have Removed to 26 & 28 WASHINGTON STREET.

Hot Cream Tarter Biscuit. Every Evening, at Arlington Bakery

FANCY WORK, ALL KINDS AT SHOP.

The subscriber having bought the stand lately occupied by J. G. FISHER, as a BAKERY.

proposes to run a FIRST CLASS Establishment using the BEST OF STOCK, and believes he can accomodate the public and give entire satisation.

W. L. GILMAN. Arlington, April 1, 1881.

J. HENRY HARTWELL Funeral and Furnishing



UNDERTAKER, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Residence, Mystic st. Office, Town Hall.

no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every particular. Personal attention will be given to all calle, an

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, of any desired pattern orfrequired quality fur they would always pay when they were HEARSES, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,

> SUPPLIED AS DESIRED Having had large experience, the subscriber feels sure of meeting in every particular the requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL



CALVIN ANDREWS. or to W. C. Currier Hack, Livery and Boarding Stable

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1829.

FANCY

Please examine our stock You will find no greater

We sell at the lowest

In original packages or in

quantities to suit. Groceries not found else- year free. For Large Clubs, \$1.20 per copy, and

Orders delivered in Arlington and Lexington free of transit.

C. B. Fessenden & Co., COURT ST., BOSTON. The Independent.

"The foremost Religious Newspaper of United States."-THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

power throughout the country. Its influence has fought against alavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against alavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against alavery and for Civil Service Reform, and for purity in politics and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editor in the latest and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions and positives. A well-conducted journal of the times gives men better knowledge, broader views, and weener sympathies, and draws them out of the demands of their individual lives upon a higher plane of thought and feeling.

ITS PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS.—The Weekly Journal aims to furnish those who have not much time for reading with a full and comprehensive digest of the events of the day. Its purposes are politics and business of Government. Established in 1848, as an advocate of anti-

initialent and speaks fearlssely en all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editornal services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than the annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets and story writers in the country is the list of the contribute a glady and show its tendencies, and to give instructive facts and desirable information. With every resource known to modern journalism at its command, it unhesitatingly asserts its ability to do this, and invites an examination of its claims.

A YEAR OF GREAT POLITICAL INTEREST.—The coming year bids fair to be one of exceptional interest. All citizens will look upon the condition of philosophical writers, poets and story writers in the country is the list of the contribute a glady of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute a glady of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute a glady of the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the list of the contribute and the country is the country is the contribute and the country is the co tary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles and Agriculture. 32 PAGES IN ALL.

OUR NEW TERMS FOR 1882 One subscription for one year . For 6 months, \$1.50; for three months One subscription with one new subscriber, in one remittance
One subscription, with Iwo new subscribers, in one remittance
One subscription, with three new subscribers in one remittance scribers, in one remittance . . . One subscription with four new subscrib-

ers, in one remittance . One subscription five years Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices (\$2 per annum in clube

These reduced prices (\$2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, THE INDEPENDENT will hereafter be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.

Send postol card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address

THE INDEPENDENT.

251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Mortgagee's Sale.

To George F. Hollis, mortgagee, and Louisa Hollis, supposed owner of the equity:-

DY virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by George F. Hollis, of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Universalist Publishing House, a corporation duly established by law, and located in Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in said Commonwealth, dated September 15, A. D. 1877, and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, Book 1450, Page 172, will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, for breach of the conditions entained in said mortgage, on MONDAY, the wenty-third day of January, A. D. 1822, at 3.30 K., all and singular, the premises described in

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in that part of Arlington called Arlington Heights, and being loi, numbered three, in block four of Section B of the Arlington Land Company's lands, made by Whitman and Breck, and recorded with Middlerex So. Dist. Deeds, in Book 21, Plans, and bounded easterly on Claremont avenue, seventy-five feet; southerly on lot four in said Block, one hundred and fifty feet; westerly on lots eighteen and numeteen, seventy-nine and 24-100 feet; and northerly on lots one and two, one hundred and fifty feet; and containing eleven thousand five hundred and sixty, eight square feet. Being the same premises conveyed to said Hollis by the Arlington Land Company, by deed recorded with said Deeds, Lib. 1350, Fol. 607, and subject to the restrictions in said deed contained. Terms of sale made known at time and place of sale.

UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,

UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, By its Treasurer, John D. W. Joy. For information apply to T. H. Armstrong, 82 Devonshire street, Boston. dec24-3w

1882-1882.

Boston Weekly Journal

The Favorite New England Newspaper.

All the news of the day, and a Large Amount of Entertaining and Instructive Reading, for less than Three Cents

A New Volume begins with the New Year. Now is the time to renew Subscriptions. Liberal Reduction to Clubs, and cash Commissions to all our Agents

TERMS FOR 1882 :- Subscription price only \$1.50 per Annum. To Clubs. \$1.20.

prices, but only first-class One copy by mail, including Postage, . Five Copies, all to one address), Twenty One Copy Free to getter up Club of Ten. " of 20, or copy semi-w'kly.

" " 50, " of Daily one

one copy free for every Ten subscribers. Single copies, 4 cents; \$2.50 per hundred. A GREETING TO OLD AND NEW FRIENDS .- The Boston Weekly Journal has long enjoyed the deserved reputation of being the representative newspaper of its class in the United States. It has a constituency second to none in numbers and in-telligence, and is each year commanding a wider field of influence. Its success among the reading classes of New England has been due to the liberal policy of its management, to the care and skill employed in its preparation, to its extensive

seurces of information, to the variety and timel ness of contents, and to the acknowledged hor

esty of its views. These qualities, upon which any newspaper must rely for permanent or wor-thy success, will characterize it in the future as they have in the past, and it is the confident ex-

pectation of its managers that the year to come will witness a better development of it than ever before. No pains or expense will be spared to make it in all respects a newspaper which no man in any degree removed from the great centres of information can afford te do without. THE ADVANTAGES TO THE READER.—It has never been so well equipped as now for the securing and effective presentation of the facts and discussions of the tendencies of the times. With the growth of the country, and the increasing prosperity which may reasonably be expected to accompany it, a good newspaper becomes indis pensable to the man who would keep himself in formed upon whatever is interesting the world at large. A well-conducted journal of the times

ALL.

Arthur in view of the meiancholy late of his predecessor, whose chair he has been so suddenly
called to fill. Washington, therefore, will for
many months be a centre of gaze for Americans,
and all will desire a full and intelligent account of
what transpires in it. The Weekly Journal,
through its skillful and well-known correspondents, "Perley" and "Webb," will be supplied with
the most exhaustive are executed accounts of the most exhaustive and careful accounts of affairs, while the despatches of the Associated Press will supplement their labors. "Perley's" accounts of social life in Washington, which are accounts of social life in Washington, which are admitted to be among the best furnished to the press from the capital, will also, as heretofore, be a feature of the paper. In the field or general news, The Weekly Journal will display a greater energy than ever before. The general press dispatches will be supported by special accounts of matters of wide interest, and, especially, much space will be given to the material interests of the 10.00 country. As the paper has a large suppor 10.00 among the farming community, particular atten tion will be given to

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.—Special articles by the "Young Farmer" will be a marked feature of the coming year, and the markets for produce in this city, together with the condition of crops in all parts of the country, will be fully reported

JUNEAU TICAL CHARACTER.—Politically, The Journal will remain in earnest support of the Republican party and its principles, criticising measures freely, irrespective of party lines, when occasion demands, but holding to the processes and theories of government which for the past twenty years have steadily improved their claims to popular confidence. ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.-Politically, The

THE WORLD ABROAD .- The Journal will also continue the valuable and instructive discussion of foreign men and affairs which Mr. EDWARD KING has so long and so ably carried on. He is admitted to be the best of European correspondents, and none other is so much quoted and

OTHER SPECIAL FRATURES will be "The Ken nebecker's "enterialning descriptions of sea life and strange countries, "M. E. B.'s "Rambling Talks" and other papers of literary merit, besides which a wide and careful selection will be made of the best current reading of the day. Great attestion will also be given to

NEW ENGLAND AFFAIRS, and matters of inter est in sections in which the paper circulates will be given special promunence. Correspondent est in sections in which the paper circulates will be given special prominence. Correspondents from all important points will contribute information, to which the telegraphic dispatches and the exchanges of The Journal will add as occasion requires. Altogether, The Weekly Journal will be better than ever before and will command itself the inteligence and taste of the reading people of New England.

Each issue of THE WEEKLY JOURNAL contains.

THIRTY-SIX LONG COLUMNS.

The Semi-Weekly

JOURNAL

Published on Tuesdays and Friday, is a paper of especial value to persons engaged in commercial pursuits outside the large cities. It contains, it addition to all the news of the day, the fullest possible market, commercial and marine reports besides a large amount of valuable reading maker of a miscellaneous character.

THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL is a paper which no man actively engaged in tra and watching the course of merchantile affa can afford to be without.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

One Copy (Including postage) One Year
Five Copies (Including postage) One year
to one address, \$15.0 One Copy Free to getter up of Club of Ten.
Twenty Copies (Including postage) One Tear

Pwo Copies Free to getter-up of Club of 20. Larger Clubs \$2.70 per copy, and one copy free HELP Yourselves by makin for every ten subscribers. Terms—Invariably in

cimen copies sent on application to any ad-Order, Registered Letter or bank Chack.

Address,

Waekly Journal

Boston and Lowell Railroad

O's and after DEC. 11, 1881, trains will run

LEAVE Boston FOR Prison Station, at 8.15, a.m.; 12.20, 5.45, ††11.10, p.m. Return at 7.15, a.m.; 12.25, 3.55, ††9.30, p.m.
LEAVE Reston FOR Concord, Mass. at 4.02, 6.15, ††9.38, p. m. LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7.05, 8.25, a.

m.; 12.90, 4.20, 5.45, 6.25, 7.45, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 5.59, 6.56, 7.32, 8.50, a.m.; 12.52, 4.12, . 25, ††9.49, p.m. LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.05, 8.15. LEAVE Boston FOR Leximpton at 7.05, 8,18
9.80, a.m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.20, 5.45, 6.25, 7.45, †10.30, †11.10, p.m. Beturn at 6.08, 7.05, 7.42, 8.00, 9.00
10.30, a.m.; 1.05, 3.40, 4.22, 6.34, †9.15, ††10.00, p.m., LEAVE Boston FOR Aritington at 6.38, 7.05, 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05 7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p.m. Beturn at 6.16, 6.24, 7.00 7.25, 7.58, 8.18, 9.27, 10.48, a.m.; 1.20, 8.35, 4.37, 5.20, 6.35, 6.50, †9.32, ††10.18, p. m., LEAVE Boston FOR Worth Avenue at 6.38, 7.05, 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 19.20, 2.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 6.35

7.05, 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12 20, 2.49, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 6.16, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p.m. Return at 6.16, 6.30, 7.06, 7.31, 8.24, 9.32, 10.54, a. m.; 1.25, 4.00, 4.43, \$1.50 6.00 8.15, 9.30, 1.02, 7.10.24, p.m. LEAVE **Boston FOR Elim Street** at 6.38, 7.05, 8.16, 9.30, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p.m. **Return** at 6.12, 6.32, 7.08, 7.38, 8.08, 8.28, 9.35, 10.56, a.m.; 1.27, 4.02,

24.00 4.46, 5.28, 6.58, †9.41, †† 10.27, p.m. † Wednesdays excepted. tt Wednesdays only,

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Prison Station at 8.35, a. m.; leave Roston at 1.30, p. m. J. F. CROCKETT. July 2, 1880.—ly Master of Transportation.



THE CREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE. No other line runs Three Through Pas-enger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des folhes Council Biuffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. senger Trains Daily between Chicago, Dea Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha. Lincoln. St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kanass City. Direct connections for all points in Kanasa. Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming. Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comforta

ble Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denisca Dallas, Houston, Austin. San Antonio, Galve ton and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this

The unequaled inducements offered by the Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars. run only on this Line, C., B., Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seatin Hechining Chairs. The famous C., R., L. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Carattel with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of articlass passengers. class passengers.
Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the

Try it, and you will find traveling a huxury instead of a discomfort. Through Tickets via the for sale at all offices in the United States

All information about Rates of Fare, Stu-ing Car Accommodations, Time Tables, a will be cheerfully given, and will send free any address an elegant County Mop of Unit States, in colors, by applying to J. O. A. BEA v. Gen's Eastern Agent.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. Splendid Premiums for Getting up Clubs

> Photograph Album, Extra Copy for 1881.

Large Steel Engraving. Handsome

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATTERNS! AP A Supliment will be given in every num for 1883, containing a full-size pattern for a in or child's dress. Every subscriber will reco during the year, twelve of these patterns, we more, alone, than the subscription price.

Petersons Magazine is the best and cheapest of the Lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combinesignester merits, than any other. In short it has the

Best Steel Engravings, Best Colors Fashions, Best Dross Patterns, Best Orige inal Stories, Best Work-Table Patterns

Best Music, Etc., Etc. Its immense circulation and long establishe reputation enables its proprietor to distance a competition. In 1882, it will contain a brilling succession of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles. The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are as mitted to be the best published. All the mes popular female writers contribute to it. In 186 about 100 original stortes will be given, and in addition Six Copyright Novelets, by Ann S, Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mariett Holley, Lucy H. Hooper, and Mrs. E. L. Cushing The.

COLORED STREET FASHION PLATE.

in "Peterson" are ahead of all others. The plates are engaved on steel, twice the usual all and are unequal for beauty. They will be superly colored. Also, Household, Crockery, and of er receipts; articles on art Embroidery, Flow Culture, House Decoration—in short, everythinteresting to ladies.

Terms (Always in Advance) \$2.00 a Year WUnparalleled Offers to Clubs.

Wake Them," or a hundrome Photograp for getting up the club.

With an extra copy of the Magazine to a premium, to the person getting up the With both an extra copy of the Magazin and the large steel engraving, or Photo burn, to the person getting up the Club.

For larger Clubs still greater Inducements Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSOM, 308 CHESTRUT ST., PHILADELPLIA, PA. imens sent gratis, if written for, to go

Who is Your Dector? "Who is your doctor?

A pertinent question, And one that troubles Two-thirds of the world, Who after life's frolics Have spasms and colics, And pains through the veins And the arteries hurled.

Who is your doctor? Of allo--and home-Of quack and botanic. Who has your employ?

Who is your doctor? The wise ones will answer Good air and good diet, Good conscience, good hours Contempt for bad passions, Bad tastes and bad fashions, That rosy health's pathway Be strewn with bright flowers.

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

The "Green Dragon," at Orpington, assumed to be an inn, was really little more than a wayside public house. Mr. Hunter, landlord and proprietor, was therefore not a little surprised and flurried when, upon a raw October afternoon, a young man having a great coat over his arm, a light beg in one hand, and a stick in the other, presented himself at the bar of the "Green Dragon," and asked languidly if he could be accommodated with a bed and a sitting.

"A bed, sir?" replied Mr. Hunter, a big man with red face and gray hair; "yes, I think we can manage to give you a bed."

"And a sitting-room?"

"A sitting-room?" echoed the landlord, in the tone of one who is considering some great undertaking; "one minute, if you please, sir."

And Mr. Hunter disappeared into the little room immediately adjoining the bar, there to hold counsel with some second person; the upshot being that, in a few minutes, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, and a few Hunters just out of the crawling state, issued forth, bearing respectively working materials, socks in process of being mended, tin whistles, and decapitated dolls.

"You can have this room all to yourself, sir," said Mr. Hunter, triumphantly

"You really must not let me disturb you," replied the traveler.

"Don't you mention it," replied the landlord, in a tone which was at once genial and confidential; "we would not turn a customer away from our doors. You see, we do not have much parlor company. "And this is the only room you

have that is disengaged?" "Well, yes, sir; this is the only room at present. Susan! coals for the gentleman's fire."

The traveler having, as he thought, shown a due amount of consideration for the comfort of Mrs. Hunter and the flunters, was glad enough to enter the apartment alluded to, and to draw close to the fire the one dilapidated arm-chair.

Arthur Seaton, barrister by profession, and literary by choice, was not really more than thirty, though he looked considerably older; for the dark hair and beard were streaked with grav. and the face, with its regular, handsome features, wore a look of such intense mental weariness as would have saddened the most hopeful man had he looked on it for long.

For some time he leaned indolently back, his hands clasped behind his head; at length he rose and took from his bag a locked-up diary, which he opened, and availing himself of pen and ink which stood upon the table, made the following entry:

"October 17, 1874.-Got up late. Called on the Brainstones; George was out. Had a pleasant chat with Annie; went, like a fool, to Richmond, and, like a fool, haunted the Well house. It looked just the same as in the old, dear days, but I heard children playing in the garden. The house is let, I believe, to city people Came back to London; dined at the Pall Mall; went to the club. Got back to chambers late. Wrote a column-'Review.' A weary, weary day. Shall I never,

never know a moment's forgetfulness?" He drew then from the leaves of the diary a letter written in a delicate feminine hand and addressed, "Arthur Seton, Esq., 12 Gray's Inn." This letter he regarded with a long, sad, loving look; then, resting his head on his hand, he read it through very slowly. It ran as follows:

"MY DEAR ARTHUR: If you will be so suspicious, so jealous and exacting, I cannot see how we are ever to be happy. Faith without works is dead, and love without faith is no blessing, but a weary burden. I am tired of cross words and looks. Some women, I believe, like the feverish excitement of quarrels, but I only wish for peace. This miserable, petty jealousy is quite unworthy of you. Do try and put it from you; and remember that love, once anded, is sometimes hurt past hope of recovery. I received your article quite safely, but I cannot speak about it now. You have made me too sad, too weary, and even a little indignant. Yours affectionately,

"ALICE CLAREFIELD." ife replaced the letter, closed the itary, took up his pipe and began smoking. The early part of this day had been fine and mild, but toward the afternoon the sky grew all at once leaden, and the wind shifted to the ortheast. Now the wind was rising

northeast. Now the wind was rising and the rain was falling—a cold, penetrating, impetuous, determined rain.

For want of something better to do Seton began to write a letter; but he made slow work with it. For minutes treether he sat holding the pen listlessly in his hand, leaning his arm wearily upon the table, listlening, as we all lasten when alone, to what sounds may have a pear me from a feeling. oing on near us, from a feeling

addenly what must have been a very

audible. only catch a few disconnected words, such as "caught in the raincarriage."

Then the door opened, the landlord presented himself upon he threshhold,

and said, in a very pointed manner: "If you please, sir, a young lady, driving over to Sevenoaks in a light, open trap has been caught in the rain, and her servant wants to know if I can riage.'

"And this is the only one you have?" rejoined Seton. "Oh, ask her in by all means. However, I am sorry the room smells so of smoke," he added, as he knocked the ashes from his pipe.

"Don't mention it, sir, and thank you very much," replied the landlord. In another moment the door opened again, and the unexpected intruder entered—a lady, tall and very graceful, having a pale, Madonna-like face, and golden hair shining like an aureole round a small, classic head.

Seton's face had grown white to the very lips, and his voice quivered perceptibly as, extending his hand, he said

"This is a very unexpected meeting." "Very unexpected," echoed the lady, removing her wet mantle, and sitting down on the leather sofa. The recognition had been mutual, but women, as a general thing, have more self-possession than the sterner sex.

"Let me recommend this chair," said Seton, laying his hand upon the one from which he had just risen. "No, thank you; I prefer sitting away from the fire."

"I am sorry the room should smell so of tobacco," observed Seton, after a pause, "but you see I did not expect the pleasure of a visitor."

She smiled a rather forced smile by way of answer, and Seton folded elaborately and put into an envelope a blank

"The country is very beautiful around here," he observed, writing his own name with great care upon the envelope. "We have only been back from the

Continent six weeks," she observed, after a pause. "Mamma has taken a house near Chiselhurst. I was driving you come? Are you not going to forover to Sevenoaks this morning, and I was caught in the rain, and induced to ask for shelter here."

"And how is Mrs. Clarefield?" "Mamma is quite well, thank you." finite pathos, "Are you stopping here?"
"Hardly," said Seton, with an as-

kindly took it into their heads that I I wanted fresh air and exercise—so they so, of course, acquiesced in this, and the around her, she said, shyly: this is my first day of hard labor and imprisonment."

"But you used—" began the lady; then she colored a little, and seemed un willing to finish her sentence; "you used to be so fond of walking." "But a man changes a good deal in

three years," he replied, wearily.

It would weary you, dear reader, and to no purpose, were I to set down here the dreary commonplaces with which these two tried to beguile the time for over an hour. At length, worn out by the arduous effort of trying to entertain each other while their thoughts were so far away, they cok refuge in silence, while the wind roared, and the rain lashed the window, and the dusk came on prematurely, and Seton, looking out on the cheerless prospect, shivered as with the cold. Then that other person

into a blaze, and resumed her seat on the sofa. "No, you shouldn't, really," said Seton, not turning round, however, though with a look of great pain on his face. It is wonderful what suffering some small, commonplace word or action may cause us. What vistas of possible

rose very quietly and stirred the fire

joys may they not open up to us! "I suppose the carriage will soon be back," said Alice, presently, and speak-ing with effort, "and our coachman drives so fast too."

"Yes, and your term of imprisonment will soon be up," rejoined Seton, resting his arms upon the mantelpiece, and examining with critical interest a photograph before him.

"How the time passes!" said Alice, in a low voice, as if speaking to herself. Then, with sudden energy, "I cannot tell when we shall meet again. Before we part, answer me one question. You are looking worn and weary-are you happy?"

Now he stood before her, and through the dusk and the firelight his eyes flashed on her, as he said, in a low,

harsh voice: "From your lips that question is an insult."

"Of which you need not fear the repetition," she rejoined, promptly, with cutting formality. "No, it can't end like this," he went

to me unmanly to take advantage of

this opportunity."

"We are sometimes so mistaken,"
she said, hurriedly, but her words were
hardly audible, and he continued: hardly audible, and he continued:

"Alice, you have treated me very ill.
On that day, now three years ago, when I gave you my love, and believed in yours, I was frank with you. I told you how wild and irregular my life had been, and how full of faults I was. You reclaimed me—you transformed my days—you made life, all at once, pure and fair; and then, because some thorn in my love hurt you, you threw it all away and left me to perish miserable." She would have interrupted him, but he silenced her with a gesture, and went on: "And now when we meet, after three years, you ask me if I am happy. three years, you ask me if I am happy.
If I loved you once, I shall love you forever. Do I look happy?"
"I think there were faults on both

and and drew up with great precision sides," she said, quietly.

The men are in the barn, said the officers ordered him to hile the voice of a new-comer became plied; "but I was reading your last no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

Twenty-third street, where from the fallen, are a good-natured, hospitable of natives, skilled in caring for lead the way there. A moment later two miles and a half.

Seton, however, could letter over only to day. Oh, how terribly bitter it was!

"And have you forgotten your answer delicate—shelter—Chiselhurst—closed | to that letter?" she said, passionately, her voice quivering and her breast heaving.

"I don't remember it word for word." he returned, quickly; "I know it was written on the impulse of the moment." "But I have it by heart." Then, very slowly: "You said if your love, in its heart and strength, was a little exactgive her a sitting-room while he drives ing, mine was cold and tideless; in back to Chislehurst for a closed car- fact, no love, only a cold, sluggish af- ily. "I can make you so good-looking fection. You almost thought I was your own husband won't know you. right, and that we could not be happy. I am naturally proud," she went on; "but a woman with less pride than I could not have acted differently. Only frequently I notice your face is naturone course was left to me-to be silent."

> "Well—it is all over now; we shall probably never meet again.' "You won't take my friendship,

"No, thank you; you are very gene-

ous, but I do not want that gift.' He drew himself wearily into a chair, and for a time there was a complete silence. Hope is so subtle, so intangifeeling, of which he was not directly conscious, may have sustained him during the last three years. Now every. thing seemed gone-there was nothing left for him but death.

Presently carriage wheels came down the road; carriage lamps flashed thing hardly knew whether to be dethrough the dusk, and grew stationary opposite the window. Mr. Hunter bustled in and announced, in a tone of triumph, that the carriage had come be a greater success," she concluded to for the young lady, and had done the delighted. "What do I owe you?" distance wonderfully quick. Then the she asked. "Ten dollars for the makedoor shut, and they were alone together | up and materials which I will furnish

Softly and distinctly Seaton heard her say his name, "Arthur!" but he did not move. It seemed to him that he would keep back all his love, clinch fast his heart till she was gone, and then die swiftly of the pain.

"Arthur, I am waiting, dear. Won't give me?"

Now he rose and groped his way toward her like a blind man. She stretched out her hand and drew him to her. Then he bent down; she raised her Then after a pause, in a full, sweet, low face, and the hearts and lips contralto voice, which had a ring of in- so long disunited came together in a long, passionate kiss. He knelt down by her, her head sank upon his sumption of gayety in his tone, "but shoulder, and for several minutes they I'll tell you all about it. My friends remained thus, lost in love's profound peace and mystery. And the corks conwas sticking too closely to work—that tinued to pop, and the wagoners on I wanted fresh air and exercise—so they their way to London tramped in and bound me over on my word of honor out of the bar, and good-nights were to walk from London to Hastings in a exhanged between customers and landweek. I acquiesce in everything now, lord, and as Arthur folded Alice's man-

> "You are coming back with me to see mamma, are you not?" "May I?"

evident in his face and voice. So the bedroom which Mrs. Hunter had been preparing all the afternoon. and of which she was not a little proud remained unoccupied; but the payment was lavish and the day's labor was not regretted.

Oh! that never-to-be-forgotten ride to Chiselhurst through the wild, windy evening! And the rain ceased, and strange voices were abroad in the wind, singing jubilantly over love rerisen and redeeming. And the clouds drifted away, and the pure, sweet moonlight quivered over wet fields and trees, and seemed love's benediction.

I leave you to imagine the arrival home. Arthur had always been a favorite with Mrs. Clarefield, and in the old days of quarrels she used always to take his part. When dinner had at last been disposed of, Mrs. Clarefield pleaded household duties and went to her bedroom. There she sat down before the fire and wept profusely, dear soul, over the happiness of her children. And down-stairs these two were very niet. To them love was a very solemn hing, and they were solemn lovers. And the wonderful, priceless moments went silently and swiftly by.

Presently Alice said, as she looked up in Arthur's face: "You are not going to continue your

walk to Hastings this week?" And he answered, with a smile:

"But, my dear, I have pledged my word of honor to do so.'

"And I command you to break it." Yes, and he did break it; but none of his friends brought it as an accusation against him that for once in his life he had broken his word of honor.

The Teeth of the Ancient Greeks.

One of the most remarkable features of the discovery of the band of The bans who fell at Cheranca is that, ac cording to the report, all the teeth of each member of the sacred band are sound and complete. Either these gallant patriots were exceptionally lucky, or the condition of teeth in old Greece was envisbly different from that of later and more degenerate on. "Do you know, ever since you have been here, I have bitten my lips through and through to keep them from speaking of the past? This meeting was not of your seeking, and it seems that of later and more degenerate days. The Romans were well acquainted with the evils that attend on the possession of teeth and had some little knowledge of the use of gold in counteracting these evils. If we remember rightly, an exception to the rule of not burying precious objects with departed Romans was made in favor of gold that had been used for stopping teeth. We moderns may compare favorably with the skill of our dentists, but we cannot pretend to rival the defenders of Thebes in their superiority to the necessity for these gentlemen. Bare indeed are the happy gentlemen. Rare irdeed are the happy mortals of to day who can truly boast that their teeth are in the perfect condition that nature intended, and that the craft of the dentist has never been employed over them. It would be exceedingly difficult to select from our army, or any modern army, three hundred men with teeth as sound as those of the Theban warriors are reported to be —London Times.

"I move," said a delegate in a Virgin

FOR THE LADIES.

A Beauty Factory. The following extract from a New York letter is edifying: My conversa-

tion with the proprietress of the "beautifying establishment" was interrupted by a lady of uncertain age and pimpled skin, who remarked that, having arrived at the conclusion that it was a woman's duty to make the most of her looks, she had come to madam for assistance. "That's right!" said the madam, cheer-The lady's expression grew a trifle dubious at this, but the professor began: "First, you must learn to smile ally grave. There is nothing men like so much as a smile, especially when it comes from a pretty mouth, and a mere soupcon of my lip-dew will make yours fresh and red, and by rubbing a little extra on the middle of the lip you can obtain a positively voluptuous effect.' "But my complexion?" interrupted the visitor, anxiously. "Oh, I can fix all that. Just les me show you," and she seated the lady in front of a mirror. ble, that we are only aware of its exist, whipped out a piece of chamois skin, ence when it has ceased to be. Arthur | dipped it in a creamy liquid and polished Seton looked upon himself as a man off the lady's face; then she powdered quite without hope. It seemed to him it well, rubbed some rouge on the faded that his life could hardly be more desc- cheeks, tinted the lips, penciled the late than it was, yet who shall say what brows and, presto! there was another

> On the stage she would have looked very well, but near to the cosmetics could not conceal either themselves, the harsh outlines, the dim eyes or the lack of youth's roundness. The poor lighted or appalled, but when the madam went into ecstacy and exclaimed, "Beautiful, beautiful; there could not you," and the woman, meekly as a lamb, handed over a gold piece and departed with a packet of powders and salves.

Fashion Notes. Low corsages are pointed. Kid bonnets are worn in Paris. New trains are richly trimmed. Stylish ulsters are of green cloth. Lace sleeves are going out of style.

Brides wear loose wristed gloves. Silvered tulle is used for ball dresses. Shrimp pink is much used for evenng dresses

Crape puffs trim the neck and wrists of rich dresses. Necklaces of gold beads are chosen by young ladies.

White and pale pink bonnets are most worn at receptions. Young ladies abroad carry slender

ebony canes with gold heads. Silk lace headed by satin shirrings is the favorite border for trains.

Large bouquets of gloire de Dijon roses ornament white opera muffs.

Embroidered India muslin ball dresses are worn over bright satin skirts with the Carmago waist of the same material of the skirt. Kid waists are worn both in Paris and

London now, and when kid gloves with long wrists are drawn over the sleeves the effect is very funny. White nun's cloth, white Ursuline and white drap d'ete are made into

charming evening dresses with silver fringe trimmings or bands of white solk gimps and white chenille fringe. A new model for a cloak is the "Levite," a long clinging garment generally made of cashmere, vigogne or cloth. The front lappets are thrown back after the manner of soldiers' cloaks

when marching. The wrap opens wide in the neck, revealing a cravat fastened with a pin like those worn by gentle-Width of skirt and fullness of drapery are now considered quite as essential to the stylish toilets of young

misses as to their mammae. The long clinging princesse dress is almost abolished, and in its place are dressy robes covered with puffings, shirrings, tunics, paniers, frills revers and immense sashes which are put on in many different ways a novel arrangement being to fasten the center of the sash to the left shoulder with a fancy buckle or spray of flowers, bringing it down across the back and chest to the right side, where it terminates in a tiny shirred kerchief pouch, underneath which are set short, broad ends of the sash ribbon.

A Mexican Salutation.

Mary Hallock Foote, in "A Provincial Capital of Mexico," in the Century, says: As the white mules pace sedately down the roughly paved streets the ladies keep a hand ready to make the enstomary signal of greeting from the carriage windows to their friends at the windows and balconies of the street. It is an indescribably fascinating gesture—so swift and subtle, almost like a fleeting expression across the face. It is made by a quick flutter of the second finger, the hand being raised, palm inward, to a level with the eyes. How much its charm is enhanced by the hearty of those dark Scothese area. beauty of those dark Southern eyes it beauty of those dark Southern eyes it half conceals it would take a very stolid observer to decide. It seemed to me excessively intimate; in Morelia, I believe, it is kept for one's friends only, but in the capital it is the usual greeting at a distance between acquaintances. I have seen nothing prettier in their social customs, except the way the ladies meet and lean their cheeks together, and pat each other softly on the back of the shoulder.

The Jeannette Party. It is announced from St. Petersburg that there is little chance of receiving further news from the Jeannette party inside of some weeks. The exact whereabouts of De Long and his party is not known, and the relief expedition must travel 1,400 miles in wintr weather before it reaches the region where Neudemann left them, over ountry which has no roads. But surance is given that the Yakuts, it hose hands they are supposed to he

USELESS! USELESS!

Some New Facts About the Death of Wilkes

The following is from the letter of a correspondent who has visited the Garrett farm, where John Wilkes Booth was shot: William Garrett is, I should judge, approaching thirty-five years of age. He is a rather tall, slender man, with a full suit of black whiskers. He is a farmer, and was dressed as became

"I have been over to visit your old home and gather some points about the death of Booth, and I have come to visit you for the same purpose."

"Those were serious times indeed," he replied, "and it has always been a wonder to me that the real facts about his sojourn at our house have never yet been truthfully told. I was Booth's constant companion nearly all the time he was at our home. Between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th of April, Captain Jett brought Booth to our place. He told father that Booth was a wounded Confederate soldier; that he had surrendered with Lee's army, and that he had gone to his home in Maryland, where they had demanded that he take the oath of allegiance; that he would not do this and he was now making his way back to join Joe Johnston's army in North Carolina. Father said that he would of course do what he could for him, and he took him in. I came home shortly afterward and was with Booth almost constantly until he was shot."

"What was the general tenor of his

conversation?"

"Whatever he had to say was about the war. He never alluded to the assassination of the President. He reiterated the story that Captain Jett had told my father, and he also said that he had been engaged in the riots in Baltimore when the Massachusetts troops were fired upon. Although he talked so much of the war I could not ascertain what regiment he belonged to. I had been a Confederate and had a Confederate uniform, which he wanted, and I agreed to exchange with him.

"'I am going back into the army and need your uniform, and you are going to be a citizen and need my citizens'

clothes,' he argued. "My!" said Mr. Garrett, with a shudder, "what a narrow escape I had. Suppose Booth had been captured with my uniform on, and I had been found in

possession of his clothes?" "Was he well dressed?" "Not particularly. He had on a very good suit of clothes for those times, and I thought I was making a good bargain by trading my old Confederate

uniform for them. "Was there nothing in his manner which led you to suspect that he was not what he represented himself to be?"

"Nothing whatever. The last night he was at our house he slept in the room with my brother and me, but he had very little to say. The next day he and I were around all day together, and yet I suspected nothing. I had a "Hardly had the last words died upon" mark."

"Was he a good shot?" "He claimed to be, and said he would shoot five balls in succession through a knothole in the gate some two inches in diameter. He took position about two rods off and fired all the five shots. and then sent me to see the result. could't find where any of the balls had struck, and Booth said he had put all the five balls through the knothole. When we came to examine the pistol, however, to reload it, we found all five balls still in the pistol, the powder having exploded without driving out the bullets. He laughed as heartily as I did at the fizzle, and we tried no more

markmanship." "Were you the one who brought the paper announcing Lincoln's assassina-

"No, sir; that was my brother Jack. We were all at dinner when that occurred. Brother Jack said that the President was shot and that \$100,000 reward had been offer 1 for the apprehension of his m derer. I said 'Gracious! don't I wish he would come this way and I could capture him. Booth turned upon me and said with great earnestness:

"Would you betray him for \$100,000 if you could?" "T would, indeed,' I replied: \$100,

000 is a great lot of money. "Booth turned away and became thoughtful, and had very little to say after that. Some time after Harold came from Bowling Green, and they went away to the woods together. Be-fore they returned father had deter-mined that they could not remain in the house over night. He had become convinced that they were some kind of suspicious characters. We imagined that they were members of Mosby's gang and might steal our horses. When we told them they could not sleep in

would not do, as the dogs would get after them. "'Let us go out into one of the outbuildings, said Booth. Father finally consented to this, and they went out into the barn, which was filled on one side with corn blade fodder and on the other with corn blade fodder and on the other with farming utensils and a lot of furniture belonging to refugees from Port Royal. After they got to the barn I went and locked the door with a padlock on the outside, so that they could not get out without making a noise. When I returned to the house I was When I returned to the house I was not exactly satisfied with that precaution, and said to brother Jack that we would take our pistols and go and sleep in the corn-crib near the barn, that we might more readily prevent any attempt on their part to steal the horses. About 2 o'clock in the morning we were awakened by a commotion at the house, and Jack and I both ran up as fast as possible, and found father in his night clothes in the custody of the soldiers, who were threatening to kill him if he did not reveal the whereabouts of the two men. When brother Jack came up, he said to the soldiers:

"'I will show you where the men are,' and the officers released father and took Jack and me into custody.

the soldiers had surrounded it, and Jack and I were put under arrest. One of the detectives demanded of Booth that he surrender, and then unlocked the door and pushed brother Jack in, with the command that he go and teil them to come out and give themselves up. My brother approached the point where Booth was lying on the corn blades, and said:

"The soldiers are here after you. and they want you to surrender. If you don't come out they threaten to burn the barn and destroy all our prop-

"Get out of here, young man, whispered Booth, desperately, or I will take your life. You have betrayed

"Brother Jack tried to argue with him as to the uselessness of resistance, and appealed to Booth to prevent the destruction of our property. Booth became very violent, and my brother came out and repeated to the officers that Booth's only reply had been a threat to kill him. The officer then took my brother and me and placed us a short distance from the barn, and set a light directly in front of us. Two men were placed to guard us, with instructions that the first time Booth fired upon any of the party they should immediately shoot us. Booth, who had been watching the operation through a crack in the barn, and heard the order of the officer for our execution, shouted at the top of his voice:

"That is unfair; these men are innocent. These people do not know who I am.

"The officer then revoked the order he had given, and Colonel Conger, one of the detectives, ordered me to pile dry brush against the corner of the barn so that it could be fired. I had piled but little when Booth called to me and said:

"'Young man, you had better stop that. If you put any more against this place I will shoot you.' "Colonel Conger then ordered me

to stop and Lieutenant Baker began a parley for the surrender of the fugitives. Booth was determined from the first that he would not be taken alive and he so informed Lieutenant Baker. Harold, however, wanted to give himself up, and Booth, after calling him an arrant coward, virtually drove him out of the barn into the hands of the officers. There was quite an extended parley between Baker and Booth, during which Booth begged the officer to draw his men off fifty yards, then twenty-five yards, and then he came down to ten yards, and give him a chance for his life.

"' Be fair, captain,' said Booth, ' and give me a show. I could have killed you a dozen times to-night, but I took you to be a brave man. Now give me a chance for my life.'

"'You must surrender,' replied Lieutenant Baker, 'we came to take you prisoner, not to kill you.'

"'I will never be taken alive," re-

his lips before a blaze shot up among the dry fodder. Colonel Conger had during the talk slipped around to the back of the barn, and, lighting a handful of dry straw, had passed it through a crack in the boards and fired the building. The combustible materials inside the barn burned like tinder, and in a moment the whole inside of the building was a blaze of light, and in the middle Booth could be seen leaning upon his crutches, with his carbine in his hands, trying to get a sight and a shot at his enemies. He could not see beyond the light which surrounded him, while those outside could see him plainly. At last, when the fire was fast approaching him he started for the door, as if about to take his last desperate chance for life. He had only advanced a step or two when the crae of a carbine was heard and Booth fell. mortally wounded, shot through the neck by one of the soldiers who had

been sent to capture him. "Lieutenant Baker and myself were the first to reach him after he fell, and to carry him from the burning building. Both of us then thought that he had shot himself, and I am not yet convinced that he did not. He attempted several times to speak, but his words were incoherent, and as soon as possible we bore him to the house and laid him upon the porch, and did every-thing possible to ease his dying moments. The story of the death scene is the same as that of thousands of other men who died in the war from gurshot

wounds." "Did you hear anything he said as he lay on the porch?"

"He attempted to speak several times, but could not utter many words, I remember he held up his hands and looked at them, saying as he did so:
"'Useless, useless.' These were the
last words Booth ever spoke."

the house they asked if they could not A Change at the White House. go under the house. Father said that President Arthur has certainly introduced a new order of things at the White House, He seems disposed to profit by the lesson of the murder of Garfield. He has made the rules governing the admission of the public to the White House or attack. to the White House as strict as they should have been made long ago. No stranger is admitted to see him now until he has told his business to the priuntil he has told his business to the private secretary. Very few persons are allowed to ascend the stairs and take their places in the waiting rooms, where last spring 150 to 200 persons were often to be seen at one time. He proposes to abolish the practice of seeing people simply for the purpose of shaking hands, and will not go out into the ante-room, as Garfield used to do, and shake hands all around with the crowd. The attendants at the White House say they never say anything like

In Kansas liquor is now given out upon physicians' certificates. A cor-respondent says one patient, whose sole complaint was a boil on the arm, had prescribed for him in eleven days ten pints of "spiritus frumenti" and thirty bottles of beer.

The widest part of New Yo

The Modus Operandi of Macaroni Making and Bating-Uncouth Ways of Living Among the Romans.

A Rome (Italy) letter says: Yesterday, after a good dish of macaroni, cooked as only my landlady knows how to cook it, I suddenly bethought me to write a letter on Italy's national dish. We will first begin by preparing the meat for it—ss this may be eaten by itself even if no macaroni be added to it. This way of cooking meat is called umido in Rome, which means moist. In the English language it would perhaps be called stew. I will give the directions for one pound of meat, which can be increased in quantity according to necessity. The meat taken must be a square off the rump of beef without a morsel of fat. The ingredients are, therefore: One pound of rump of beef, without fat or bone; 'one ounce of the fat of bacon, such as is used for larding mest in general; one ounce of butter; one ounce of tomato paste; a bunch of mixed herbe (a leaf of each sufficient); one large onion; (some persons add a grain of garlie, but it is quite as good if not better without it); a wine-glass of wine (dregs of port wine- end of bottle,

Having procured the necessary in gredients take the fat of bacon and beat it into a paste (in a mortar) together with the herbs; then pour this paste into a saucepan, and over this the butter and over that the meat, and over this the onion cut into shreds, and over all a sprinkling of salt and pepper. Then put the saucepan on the fire and leave it there to boil in its own fat, without a drop of any other liquid, un il the meat is well browned and the onic is reduced to a paste like the bacon fat and butter. Then add a wineglass of wine and again leave to boil, until the wine is well amalgamated with the rest. Then melt the tomato paste in a little water or stock, and pour this over the meat, and then leave all to simmer for a couple of

That is all. It does not seem very difficult, nor is it, if you follow the directions to the letter. Of course, during the early part of the process, until the simmering begins, for instance, you must watch that the meat or bacon fat, etc., does not burn. After the tomato paste is put in all may be left to simmer, there is no fear, and you may take a walk, if you will, and nothing will spoil during your absence.

When you eat this dish without macaroni you may add a few small or cut potatoes to the gravy. When the potatoes are boiled or partly boiled, they are put in the saucepan and allowed to simmer with the whole until served. But you may also serve the meat with its gravy and nothing else, and this is, I think, the best way.

Italians always precede this dish with a dish of macaroni, which is here eaten, you know, instead of soup

Half a pound of macaroni is reckoned for each person, as also is half a pound of mest. Bought macaroni requires half an hour to boil, and the water must be kept on the boil, like for plum puddings. Mind that the saucepan is very large in which you boil the macaroni, as it swells like rice in boiling, and have boiling water ready to fill in, as the macaroni absorbs the water. Do not forget to add salt to the water.

After the macaroni is boiled strain it off from the water; then place a soup dish over the boiling water to keep it warm, and put in the macaroni by layers. Over each layer you place a slice of butter, a spoonful of the gravy of the meat, and a spoonful of grated Parmesan cheese. When you have thus seasoned the whole macaroni, mix up all quickly and lightly (not to crush the macaroni) and serve very hot. Do not attempt to brown it before the fire or in the oven, as English and American cooks generally do that is not macaroni. The macaroni must not be seas oned, therefore, until it has to be served; you had better wait than have the macaroni spoiled; that is why Italians always begin dinner by an ante-pasta, that is, a "before-meal" course, of sardines, anchovies, dried ham, or sausages, etc., to while away the time required to season the macaroni. Grated cheese (like salt and pepper) should always be on the table for those who may wish to add any seasoning to the macaroni. Macaroni is eaten with the fork only; with a little practice it be-comes quite easy to twist the macaroni round and round the fork; if not, it is broken by the fork, helped by a crust of bread in the left hand, like fish used to be eaten before fish knives and forks were invented.

To eat macaroni perfectly, however, it should be made at home, and this is as easy to do as to make pastry.

It is made with flour, water, butter, and the yolk of an egg. When the paste is made—rolled out as thin as a water—it is left hanging a short time, my half an hour or even an hour, to roll is cut into strips, as narrow as mere line, if you wish, or as wide as a rib-bon. The size of these strips is quite ad libitum. When cut in this way you hake up the whole, when a heap of macaroni will fill the table. According to the size of these strips a different

then a dish of roast veal or fowl and a salad. Sweets are eaten only on grand occasions-family festivals, name days, church holidays, etc.

But, however great the festival may

There is no table luxury in Italian families, even in those in easy circumstances. The table linen is coarse and unironed. The plates are of the coarsest

uxuries, than is an Italian family belonging to the upper middle class, as

doctors, etc. The fact is that instead of spending their money in making their homes close all doors. Anxious to witness comfortable, they spend it at coffee the magnificence of the approaching houses and other places of amusements storm, you remain out to brave it, and not shared by the women; and the soon feel its approaching breath on women, left so much alone, feel no en- your cheek. Looking to windward couragement to embellish their houses in which their husbands so rarely s ay. Instead of embellishing their houses and crows circling around in wild conthey embellish themselves in order to fusion. You now hear its r.ar while attract admiration when they appear in rapt in admiration, you are enveloped

not sophisticated about table linen, knives, forks, glass and crockery, you gladly the little they have with a friend my lady readers will thank me for a book yet written.

Bathing in the Great Salt Lake.

After looking at the water for a little the next step was of course to get into it. The Mormons and Gentiles of Salt Lake City make good use of their lake for bathing purposes. At convenient points they have thrown out wooden piers provided with dressing-rooms and Tribune says: "A Harrisburg, Pa., journal hot water apparatus. Betaking ourselves mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Marto one of these erections my companions and I were soon fitted out in bathing costumes of approved pattern, and descending into the lake at once realized the heaviness of the water. In walking the leg that is lifted off the bottom seems somewhat bent on rising to the surface, and some exertion is needed to force it down again to the mud below. One suddenly feels top-heavy, and seems to need special care not to turn

feet upward. The extreme shallowness of the lake is also soon noticed. We found ourselves at first over the knees, so we proceeded to march into the lake. After a long journey, so long that it seemed we ought to be almost out of sight of shore, we were scarcely up to the waist. At its deepest part the lake is not more than about fifty feet in depth. Yet it measures eighty miles in length, by about thirty-two miles in breadth. We made some experiments in flotation, but always with the uncomfortable feeling that our bodies were not properly ballasted for such water, and that we might roll over or turn round head downward at any moment. It is quite possible to float in a sitting posture with the hands brought round the knees.

As one of the risks of these experiments, moreover, the water would now and then get into our eyes, or any half-healed wound which the blazing sun of the previous weeks had inflicted upon our faces. So rapid is the evaporation in the dry air of this region that the skin after being wetted is almost imme-diately crusted with salt. I noticed too that the wooden steps leading up the pier were hung with slender stalac-tites of salt from the drip of the bathers. After being pickled in this fashion we had the luxury of washing the salt crust off with the douche of the hot water wherewith every dressing-room is provided .- Professor Geikie.

A Mean Trick on a Tailor.

A few days ago a young man with his left shoulder elevated about six inches dry; then it is rolled round and round, as above the right entered a merchant if to make a "roll" pudding, and when it is thus rolled tightly together the shown some diagonal cloth. The worthy shown some diagonal cloth. The worthy shopman was only too happy to comply with the request, and after half an hour's inspection a coat valued at \$16 was ordered, and a "perfect fit" guaranteed to this deformed specimen of humanity. He paid a small deposit as a "guarantee of good faith," and was told to come round in the course of two or three days to the size of these strips a different name is given to the macaroni, but the different name does not alter the taste, which is the same, whether the strips he as thin as a watch cord or an inch wide.

Homemade macaroni takes very much less time to boil than bought macaroni. Ten minutes will generally boil homemade macaroni.

Italians generally make their own macaroni the same day they require to the tit, or they order fit to be made on purpose for them, stale macaroni being as broad. It does not spoil by keeping as broad does, but it is never so cold as when freshly made.

After the macaroni the umido is eaten as apparate dish, of course; and this, with ordinary families, completes the small dinner.

If a friend is invited to eat "maca
The striend is invited to eat "maca
After the macaroni the umido is eaten as a separate dish, of course; and this, with ordinary families, completes the strips of good faith," and was told to come round in the course of two or three days to try it on. Punctual to appointment the "specimen" put in an appearance; and the diagonal cloth was fitted to the diagonal back. Finally the day arrived on which the "perfect fit" was to be ready, and the customer was there as punctual as before. It was again tried on, but this time there was evidently on which the "perfect fit" was to be ready, and the customer was there as punctual as before. It was again tried on, but this time there was evidently on which the "perfect fit" was to be ready, and the customer was there as punctual as before. It was again tried on, but this time there was evidently on, but the diagonal cloth was fitted to the diagonal cloth was fitt

India in Hot Weather.

I will briefly indicate the thermometric features, say at a central position like Allahabad. In January the indoor temperature will reach its minimum, be, or however numerous the guests or dishes may be, knives and forks are never changed, excepting for fish or sweets, and then they are not changed but merely wiped.

perhaps standing at inty-four degrees. The rise is very gradual, and gets into the "eighties" toward the middle of March; when steady at eighty-five degrees punkahs become necessary.

Since the perhaps standing at inty-four degrees. The rise is very gradual, and gets into under their own immediate supervision, emissions of the perhaps standing at inty-four degrees. The rise is very gradual, and gets into the induction of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the provision of the provision of the provision of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the provision of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the provision of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the provision of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the rise is very gradual, and gets into the rise is very gradual, and gets into the provision of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the rise of the rise is very gradual, and gets into the rise of the ri be, or however numerous the guests or perhaps standing at fifty-four degrees. Above ninety degrees the heat is oppressive, and at ninety-five degrees horribly so. This is generally the temperature during the lull between the kitchen ware. I need only tell you that monsoons. In exceptional years I have the old "Willow" pattern is here cov- known pillows and sheets to be uncomsidered a luxury. One glass is used for fortably hot, requiring sprinkling all the dinner, even if several different with water; and I similarly rewines are drunk, and no one seems to tired to rest in drenched nightthink or suppose that a change of clothes. But the hot weather is knives, forks and glasses would be an mercifully interrupted by two remarkable meteorological phenomena. First, Discomfort in every way characterizes at its commencement we have almost an Italian dinner table, as it character- always violent hailstorms, which beneizes Italian houses in general. Of ficially cool the air, and then at its course I do not allude to princely acme we have those very remarkable houses, where there is as much luxury electrical dust-storms, which impress as in other countries. But the houses fresh life and vigor all around. Let me of such men as Depretis, Cairoli and describe one. Nature seems subdued high government officials are all, or under the great heat, and is in absolute nearly all, what we should call shabby. repose. Not the faintest breath is there Our smallest shopkeeper at home is to coax the faintest movement in the surrounded with more comforts, little leaves; silence prevails, for even the garrulous crows can't caw because their beaks are wide open to assist respiration. advocates, lawyers, government officials, Suddenly the welcome cry is heard, 'Tufan ata!" (A storm is coming! and the house servants rush in to) you see a black cloud approaching, and before it leaves and sticke, kites in its grimy mantle, and have to look A home is yet unknown in Italy, both to your footing in resisting its fury; by husbands and wives; nevertheless and this is no joke, for eyes, nostrils, they are very hospitable, and if you are and ears are clouded with dust. As the blast approaches you may see a flash of lightning and hear its clap of thunmay be a daily guest among your friends | der, and then feel the heavy cold rainor acquaintances here. You will always drops which sparsely fall around. be welcome, for no people share more Darkness black as Erebus surrounds you, darkness which literally may be than do Italians, and macaroni and felt, for clouds of dust occasion it; and umido are their most favorite dishes, if you are within doors night prevails, and as they are far nicer than French requiring the lighting of lamps. The boufs la mode, I repeat that I am sure storm passes, light returns, and you find everything begrimed with dust. genuine household receipt not found Every door is now thrown open to adperhaps in any international cookery mit the cool, bracing, ozone charged air, which you eagerly inhale with dilated nostrils, and feel that you have secured a fresh lease of existence.

> If you could give as alms to those who could employ it well the time you waste how many opulent beggars there

> The Des Moines (Iowa) Tri-Weekly ket Square, that city, was cured by St. Jacob Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism.

George M. Pullman, the palace car man, got his start financially in mining in Chicago. He was worth less than \$100,000 when he began the sleepingcar business, and now has a \$400,000 home at Chicago, besides elegant summer places on the St. Lawrence and at Long Branch. The Pullman palace car company now has over 1,200 cars running in this country which cost over **\$15,000,000**.

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times

A leading scientist is reported as saying that with the improvements now going on in telephonic communication. it will not be long before conversation taking place in San Francisco can be heard in Boston.

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond st., N. Y.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, employs convict labor in his household, a number of men and women being detailed from the penitentiary for this

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extelled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, ninety-six pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. rion, Buffalo, N. Y.

Locust eggs in Cyprus sell at \$65 a ton, which is paid by the government in order to reduce the ravages of these hungry insects.

"Accept Our Gratitude."
V. PINECE, Buffalo, N. Y.: DEAR
IT "Golden Medical Discovery" has
y boy of a fever sore of two years
Please accept our gratitude.
Yours truly,
HENRY WRITING, Boston, Mass. Sur-Your cured my

PAGE TULANE, a New Orleans millionaire, proposes to give \$1,000,000 to the public schools of that city.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists.

STLE culture in Louisians has of late become s thriving industry, and to-day promises an abdudant production.

Os Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Los Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing

Something for the New Year, world-renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Alma-nac. This valuable medical treatise is pubof same for 1882 will not be less than 10,000, 000, printed in the English, German, French Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials us to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amuse-ment, varied information, astronomical calcu-

In the United States twelve manufactories produce 10,000,000 teeth annually, or one to every five persons. The amount annually on teeth is \$1,000,000. A half million of gold is used every year to fill teeth.

lations, chronological items, etc., which can be

depended on for correctness. The Almanac

for 1882 can be obtained free of cost from drug-

gists and general dealers in all parts of the

That Terrible indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A SCHOOL for railroad officials has been established in Germany. Here employes are instructed in railroading.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, medical work for every man—young, middle aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

To make new hair grow use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair renewer, as recently improved, is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

A BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent A. holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons. Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, \$222.75 to \$297.50; catalogue prices, \$800 to \$1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, \$125 to \$255; catalogue prices \$500 to \$800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, \$30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Balt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as al others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS Is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Billousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED RORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle. ALLEN'S Brain Food-cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, \$1-all druggists, Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, \$13 First av., N.Y.

TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one like a storm descending the mountain or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some whiriwind; they come as the rain does in some sections of the world—gently, but every day.

One of life's discomforts is presented herewith:

According to popular impression, hot weather, mosquitoes and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the malefie infinence of

to the malefic influence of the Dog Star. Speaking of dogs and the Dog Star re-minds us of a boy's story of a dog and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from

of a dog and the comet,
and which we here give
in a short extract from
the boy's letter: "Golly,
Bob, you ought to ha'
been there last night to
a seem the fun. Tom
Winkins' dorg Toddles
was a settin' at the gate
a gazin' at the Comit,
when along comes old
Sykes durned rat tarrier and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the
2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and afore they could haul him off the battle ground he had made a good square meal off
his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking
gentleman in a broad brim hat told him to get a
bottle of Sr. Jacobs Ohl and rub him with it, and
it would cure him in no time. What does Tom
do but steal into the chapel at Vesper time and
slide into Father Jacobs confessional box and
beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub
his dorg. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was
hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men
were luggin' him home followed by a great crowd,
who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had
been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kicked
and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held
on to him." In reference to another torment, the
Chicago Western Cutholic recently wrote: "Mr.
Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand
dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without
deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles
of Sr. Jacobs Ohl accomplished what the most
skillful medical men failed in doing. We could
give the names of hundreds who have been cured
by this wonderful remedy did space permit us.
The latest man who has been made happy
through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr.
James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholio
Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:
Union Catholic Library Association, lan's indorsement:
Union Catholic Library Association,

Union Catholic Library Association,

204 Deurtors Street,

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony to the merits of St.
Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully,

James A. Conlan, Librarian.

NYNU-63

A professional "spotter," a man employed by a railroad company to hunt up lost cars, says that not only do the roads keep each other's cars and use them for local business without paying, but in many cases they are actually stolen. To purloin a car it must be sent to the repair shop and changed so as to become unrecognizable. This requires the connivance of several persons, sometimes including the "spotter" of the road owning the car, and finally a sale is made to the company owning the shops, and proceeds are divided.

Vegetine

EPILEPSY.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My husband has had Epilepsy for the past fifteen years. The past winter his blood seemed to be in a bad condition, and seeing the good results from the use of VEGETINE in others, felt anxious to try it. Has taken some six bottles, and the result has been that he has had only ten fits in three months past; whereas, he was accustomed to having as many in two days at his worst, an effect that he did not expect. Am very anxious to have him continue the use some time longer; and write you to ask you what terms, or what reduction you would make and send me one dozen bottles.

Very respectfully,

MES. A. C. COLE,

Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine.

St. Vincent School, Troy, N. Y. October 5, 1871.

Dear Sir-We are truly grateful for your generous donation of Vegetine received last evening. A lady has been using it here, with much benefit to herself, who, for years, has been pronounced "broken down, worn out," etc. Frequently she was disturbed in her sleep by a violent nervous twitching of a foot, or the face, or the whole body. By taking this Vegetine she is enabled to sleep quietly, and her general health seems much improved, though she has a complication of chronic diseases to contend with. May God bless you for your charity to the orphans.

Respectfully and gratefully.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

HARASSING DREAMS .- An unatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. Vegetine has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

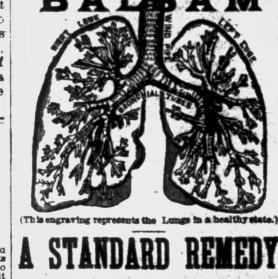
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Cronp, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable maindy. HALI'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

Payne's Automatic Engines



TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C.

NATIONAL TYPE CO., PHEZE PERE PAR WANTED 56 Girls, Good wages; pay wee Wilight, steady work given, to be made home. Work called for and delivered free; Glo Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mas



IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Brenchitis and all other affections of the Threat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utten v beyond all competition.

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent, are permanently cured where the directions are strictly compiled with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,

CINCINNATI, O. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PEERLESS

WILLIAM WILSON, Medical Electrician.

465 Fulton St., Brooklyn, May be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. To a charge, "THE WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS will care every form of diense, no matter of how long standing. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES in Brooklyn and New York. WINTER IS UPON US. PROTECT YOUR. DRED THOUSAND CURES in Brooklyn and New York. WINTER IS UPON US. PROTECT YOUR SELVES against asthma or consumption by wearing "WILSONIA" clothing. Cold feet are the precursors of endless ills that flosh is heir to. Wear the "WILSONIA" AND LIVE.

SONIA" AND LIVE.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS. Bogus garments are on the market. The "WILSONIA" is studded with metallic eyelets, showing the metals on the face. All tothers are frauds. Send for pamphlets containing testimonials from the best people in America whe have been cured after all forms of medicine had failed. Note our addresses:

NO. 465 FULTON STREET, REOOKLYN.

NO. 2310 THIRD AVE.

NO. 44 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, R. D.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ICTORIAL

Embracing full and authentic accounts of ever nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Romai Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feuda system, the reformation, the discovery and settle ment of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 677 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for speci



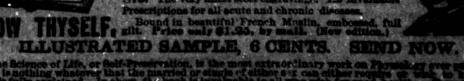
Improvements---New Styles---New Catalogue.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN GO

EVERYBODY NEEDS IT. Edition (New). Revised and Enlarged.



elf-Preservation. A Great Medical Treate on Manhood; the Cause and Care of Exited Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debitals on the Untold Miseries arising from the mes of Mature Years. 300 pages. But The very finest and any second seco



EDICAL INSTITUTE OF W. H. PARKER, M. D.

From our Washington Correspondent. WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1882.

The warp and woof of the old year's mantle, threadbare and worn, slips off bells on turret, tower and spire heralding the birth of the new born year. Time's swinging pendulum brought us the year now buried in the sepulchre of the past. With joy we heralded ita coming, with all its wealth of budding promise. Alas, in an hour when least expected, there fell athwart the horizon the nation in deepest anguish, moving to prayer, to supplicate for aid, where devices. Many climb into the win- ty picture as one looked down on the Sad, strange, and full of mystery, tions among the naked joists of the In the rear of the stage, where quite yet who can tell what weal or woe is concealed in the womb of the new born sageway into the building. Others gallery. The entertainment consisted year. 'Tis well that each passing day stand outside on the curb, and vent of some fine tableaux under the direcreveals its joys and sorrows, and so their disappointed spleen upon such in- tion of Mr. Carpenter, principal of the each human soul finds its equilibrium dividuals as crowd against them. High School; songs by a German Club a solace for sorrow, a balm for every woe. This life is full of compensations. There is summer after winter, rest af- of shape. Inside the court room the talking machine, which caused more ter labor, sunlight after darkness, joy spectators are crowded in so tightly wonder than any thing else. The tabafter sorrow, life everlasting after death. The cast-off old, in God's econ- to move around. For weeks the crowd two scenes; Werther and Charlotte, omy, is the resurrection of the new, has been so great that hundreds go two scenes; Faust and Marguerite, four the better and the brighter. Spared to away every day without gaining ad-scenes; coronation of Maria Theresa step over the threshold of the year just mittance. born, let us be up and doing, while the day lasts.

"O ever earnest \$nn, Unwearied in thy work Unhalting in thy course, Unling'ring in thy path, Teach us thy ways, That we may give our lives To steadfast work and praise."

carried home in an unconcious state. usher. Refreshment tables are found in every You are fond of singing and wish to evening, Jan. 2. house, but the liquors are not of an al- unite, as you are kindly requested to. al that it is the exception, not the rule, neighbors are reading the hymn and no on the evening of Jan. 10th. to have wine offered. Every year the book is offered you. How could you et officers, and the ladies, whether in of- as though we were strangers and a wel-Happy New Year.

It is thought that an appropriation will be made for the reclamation of the Potomac flats during this session, so that the work can be commenced in the early spring. What matter is it if ing on Pleasant street, Arlington, the national debt should not be reduc- is certainly a remarkable showing for ed \$100,000,000 per year. Better far the average severest winter month:that posterity should have some part in purchasing the heritage of freedom which we of this generation made possible through a sacrifice of the best blood of the nation. Let us build up the waste places, put new life into our shipping interests, and establish a navy that will take away the disgrace we are under of paying tribute to every other maritime power under the sun. There are some who consider a national debt a bond of union stronger than legal enactments, inter-State treaties, or the Constitution itself.

There are now \$35,000,000 of bullion in the assay office in New York. As Mr. Acton, the former superintendent of the assay office, is to become shortly the assistant treasurer at New York, a count of this bullion has been ordered, in order to settle secounts. A committee of three has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do the

A bill has been introduced providing that the Federal Government shall issue fifteen millions of three per cent. bonds to the State of New York in return for a pledge by that State that the canals therein shall be freed from debt, and that the same be enlarged for the passage of war vessels two hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and merchant ships of not less than six hundred tons propelled by steam. The canals must be made fifty-two feet wide at the base and to be free forever from any tolls. This measure will, like thousands of others at every session be consigned to some convenient pigeon bole, and its author, Mr. Scoville, of Buffalo, will console himself with the thought that great men sometimes die

early. Notwithstauding all that has been said against Judge Cox as to the treatment of Guiteau, had he placed him in the dock to have punished him at any time for contempt, he would have decided in advance the question of his insanity. By allowing the prisoner to appear as his own counsel as well as by putting him on the stand and administering to him the oath as a witness, he has been practically declared

case has been wisely handled and the The German Fest. villian will be found guilty and hung.

[Correspondence.] THE USHER.

He who, kindly or unkindly, gives gree. you a seat in a pew in a strange church, At ten o'clock the "Fest" was closed is the one of which we write. All have and the hall given up to the young peohad an experience with one of these. ple for dancing to the music of an or-Who has not waited in the vestibule cheetra embracing Messrs. Holmberg, In no city is the custom of making and seen the regular attendants at the Gott, J. R. Thomas, and others. Mr. the first day of the year an occasion church pass in with never a thought, Thomas acted as prompter. This feafor the interchange of social visits more apparently, of whether you wanted an ture of the affair was highly enjoyable. generally observed. It is the one day opportunity to hear the gospel or not. of the year when the gentlemen become | Finally, after the sexton has attended prominent in the social world and the to his furnaces, he gives you a seating, ladies remain at home to dispense a three pews from the rear, desirable graceful hospitality. The day is asso- in our town, perhaps, but in some the shooting match in the German Fest. ciated with a good many customs which | churches of great length, quite undesirhave of late years been discarded, and able. Another time you get an extreme it is no longer considered the thing to front seat. The location proves to you ply callers with wine until they are the kindness or unkindness of the

prediction is made that New Year's unite under such circumstances? Is it calling will die out, but every year the true that in our church, no one stands calling continues, and so far as the cap- to give the stranger a welcome other mission, ten cents. ital is concerned, the custom is largely than the sexton, who has all he can do on the increase, and President, Cabin- on Sunday? Let us look at this matter

Temperature for December.

The following temperature for De-sure the town ought to accept it. cember, taken by Mr. Chas. Hill, resid-

Dec.	1.	42°	Dec.	12.	16°	Dec.	22.	329
6.6	2.	32	6.6	13.	40	6.6	23.	51
6.6	3.	30	4.4	14.	62	+4	24.	15
6.6	4.	34	6.6	15.	32	4.4	25.	16
6.6	5.	38	4.4	16.	10	6.6	26.	34
6.6	6.	22	6.6	17.	22	**	27.	47
6.6	7.	41	6.6	18.	24	4.6	28.	42
66	8.	30	6.6	19.	30	6.6	29.	43
+4	9.	25	+4	20.	30	6.6	3 0.	40
4.4	10.	26	6.6	21.	30	4.6	31.	27
+ 6	11	Q						

LIVING WITNESSES. Two hundreds Trains leave East Lexington 9 minutes later of hearty, and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic, are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

Lexington Locals.

Bev. E. G. Porter's New Year Party. The change from Town Hall to the Massachusetts House introduced an additional social element into Rev. Mr. Porter's annual party, and certainly was the means of drawing together an unusual number. Young and old were a trifle slow in their attendance so that instead of commencing promptly at five o'clock, with the supper for the little ones, it was more than an hour later before the company gathered. It was our privilege to look in on the first table, at which were gathered sixty-two children. After supper the little ones enjoyed a romp and noisy games while their elders went to supper, and then all gathered in the hall to witness the entertainment Mr. Porter had provided. This consisted of a variety performance by Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey, and rarely has a richer treat been offered. The couple have travelled the world over, and the musical genius of Mr. O. has enabled him to become familiar with several odd or unusual instruments. He played on a Hindoo fiddle, sheperd's pipe, and drew sweet and brilliant music from some stones. He also gave some comic songs, and closed with his presentation of " Little Men." -a performance which must be seen to be appreciated. The party of 1882 was

a grand success.

Col. Russell H. Conwell's German The scenes that occur daily at the class, formed last summer for the study Court house long hours before the open- of that language, gave an entertainment ing of court are very exciting. Hun- in Town Hall, Tuesday evening, and the shoulders of time amid the ringing dreds of people, many of whom are presented several novel and highly instranger visitors, crowd the steps, each teresting features to an admiring audistruggling stoutly for admission. Those ence. A convenient and well set stage whose business requires them to get in- occupied the head of the hall, and the to the court house are disgusted. It is east side was set with refreshment taimpossible to get even to the doors, bles. A number of settees were and at the doors stand policemen, who grouped in the centre of the hall, but turn an indifferent ear to the claims of the larger space was left vacant for every one who does not hold, squeezed promenaders. Some scores of young of its midday hopes, a sorrow that em- in their hand, the much-coveted red ladies and gentlemen were dressed in bittered all its cups of joy, and bowed tickets. Reporters, lawyers and others fancy costume, no attempts at comic efwho have to make their way through, fects being attempted. These costumes unillious, the wide world o'er, strangers by foul means or fair, adopt all sorts of were all in good taste and made a prethuman help was powerless to save. dows. Others make perilous explora- moving company from the balconies. "new wing," hoping to find some pas- a "range" was secured, was a shooting Scores of ladies have their Gains- (double quartet) from Boston; music borough hats or crinoline crushed out by the orchestra; and a phonograph, or that there is not room for the officers leaux presented were William Tell, and oath of allegeance by the nobles. The setting of each was perfect, the costumes in excellent taste, and the whole effect artistic in the highest de-

-The E. L. D. C. is arranging for another entertainment.

-Mr. Fred G. Davis won the prize in

-Mr. F. L. Jewell will supply the Minute-man with his Sunday papers, to any ordering it.

-Chas. B. Davis, son of Geo. O. Davis, had a freedom party Monday

-St. Bridget's church, Lexington, coholic character, and this is so gener- but fail to find the book in use. Your will hold a coffee party in Town Hall,

> -The Y.P.M.I.Association will give an entertainment in the Baptist church, next Monday evening, when a very interesting programme will be presented. Ad-

-There will be a meeting of the Lexington Water Committee, at the Selectmen's room in Town Hall building. ficial circles or private life, expect to come of heart and hand will certainly next Wednesday evening, Jan.-11th, at see their friends and be greeted with a result from a pondering of these things. 7.30 o'clock. We hope all who feel any interest in this project will be present. The proposition of the Lexington Water Company is certainly worthy or careful consideration. We feel

LEXINCTON

Miniature Directory, - 1882.

RAILROAD.

Trains leave Lexington for Boston at 6.08, 7.05, †7.42, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, a. m.; 1.05, 3.40, 4.22, 6.34, *9.15, **10.00,

Trains leave Boston for Lexington, 7.05, 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.20, †5.45, 6.25, 7.45, *20.20, **11.10, p. m.

and earlier than above time. Munroe and Pierce's Bridge are flag stations. Wednesdays excepted. **Wednes Express from Arlington Heights.

Mail Arrangements.

Mail opens at 8.30, a.m.; 1.20 and 5.30, p. m. Mail closes at 8.40, a. m.; 12.45 and 6.00, p. m. W. U. Telegraph Office in connection L. G. Babcock, P. M. with Post Office. At East Lexington the mail opens at 8.20, a n., and 5.10, p.m. Morning mail closes at 'elock; evening mail at 6 o'clock. Augustus Childs, Post Master.

Town Officers.

Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, etc.-Bradley C. Whitcher, Albert W. Bryant, Joseph F. Simonds.

Town Clerk .- Leonard A. Saville; office at is grocery store. Treasurer and Collector .- Charles T. West;

office at Warren A. Peirce's coal yard, near School Committee .- William R. Cutter, J.

Russell Reed, Albert W. Bryant

Library Committee .- Revs. E. G. Porter, Russell H. Conwell, C. A. Staples, with W. R. Cutter, as treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Everett S. Locke, Chief Engineer, H. A. Wellington, Henry A. Turner, Assist's Adams Engine, No. 1,-Foreman, George Pierce; clerk and treasurer, A. D. Lombard; steward, John Strople.

Hancock Engine, No. 2,—Foreman, Cornelius Manly; clerk and treasurer, Terrence Mc Donald; steward, Patrick Mansfield. Meets first Thursday of each month.

Wentworth Chemical, No. 3,—Foreman, J. T. Adair; clerk and treasurer, Charles F. Butters; steward, H. R. Earle. Meets the fourth Thursday of each month.

Hovey Hook & Ladder,—Foreman, H. D. Hanson; clerk, treasurer and steward Charles G. Kaufiman.

CARY LIBRARY. Cary Library is located in Town Hall build-ig, and is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and aturdays, afternoon and evening. Grace S. Wellington, Librarian.

First Baptist Church. Rev. Russell H. Conwell, pastor. Supt. of Sunday school, A. M. Tucker. Preaching at 10.30; Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 7 o'clock

Hancock (Congregational) Church. Rev. E. G. Porter, pastor. Supt. of Sunday school, Z. J. Wing. Bible service and Sunday school, conducted largely by the pastor, at 10.30 in the morning. Preaching service in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Evening service at 7.

St. Bridget's (Catholic) Church. Rev. Matthew Harkins, pastor. Rev. J. J. O'Brien, assistant. Low mass in the morning at 9.15 followed by Sunday school.

East Lexington Church. Rev. C. J. Staples, supply. Preaching service at 10.30.

Societies.

Simon W. Robinson Lodge, F. A. M., meets in Town Hall building, the Monday on or before the full of the moon, each month. W.M. Quincy Bicknell, Jr. Secretary, H. M. Reed. Treasurer, Walter Wellington.

East Lexington Dramatic Club. Nathaniel Nunn, president. Secretary, Miss Gertrude Pierce. Treasurer, Clifford W. Bryant. Stage Manager, C. G. Kauffman.

Y. P. M. I. Association. Meets in parlors of Baptist church, first Thursday of each month. Wm. F. Glenn, president, Secretary, Miss C A. Dennett. Treasurer, Miss Carrie Under-

We believe our "Miniature Directory" will be appreciated. If any errors in names, etc., are noted, or any society is missed, please leave word at publication office.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE. Wonderful Surgical Operation—Removal of Urin-ry Stones from the Bladder—Successful.

Mr. Simeon Tietsell, of Saugerties, N Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they call Stricture of the Urethra, without benefit. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi or Stones in the Bladder. The doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife and then gave his great Blood Specific, "Favorite Remedy," to prevent their reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery

was rapid and perfect. While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equily valuable in cases of Billions Disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women. Try it. Your druggist has it, and its cost is only one dollar a bottle. The lucky man is he who puts this advice in practice. Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Doctor would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, "Favorite Remedy," he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to office practice. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.—Special Inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read

performs all the minor and capital opera-

tions of surgery.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative Eowers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists,

RENEW YOUR LEASE. There are times in every one's life when energy fails and miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from dis-eased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort .- Advocate.

Deaths.

In Arlington, Jan. 1, Mrs. Eleanor G. Bacon aged 50 years, 4 months, 16 days. In Arlington, Dec. 31, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, aged 52 years.
In Arlington, Dec. 31, John, son of John and
Margaret McGrath, aged one year, 2 months, 25
days; Jan. 2, Maggie, aged, 4 years, 2 months.

Special Motiecs.

Public Meeting.

The Water Committee of the Town of Lexington, appointed at the last town meeting, will hold a public meeting at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM, in the Town Hall building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1882, at 71-2 o'clock, to which they invite all citizens interested in the subject to

Per order of the Committee AMOS W. LOCKE, Secretary.

David Clark. - ARLINGTON. MILL STREET,



Hacks, Barges, and Teams, Furnished to Order.

> ial attention to Weddings, Funerals, Etc seamstress.

Foster and encourage the local paper. No other interest is so potent for good, if it be well con lucted. A generous support will broaden its scope, give weight to its counsels, escouragement for editor and publisher to aim always for that which is highest and best.

Arlington Advocate, FOR 1882.

Enlarged to Eight Pages! Improved in Every Department!

IT SHOULD BE A WEEKLY VISITOR IN EVERY HOME IN TOWN.

The Best Local Paper published in this section.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

We can offer no special inducements for subschersin the way of premiums, our somewhat narrow field for circulation not affording the scope required for a premium list. Out sim is to publish a MODEL COUNTRY paper, "devoted to our local interests," richly worth the subscription price, leaving the wider field of general journalism to those whose mission seems to be in that direction. In this endeavor we hope to be met by a generour support that will make other improvements possible in the near future. We mean to at least keep pace with the times; to take advantage of every suggestion that will increase the influence of the paper, which we promise to use to forward the interests of the town, defend its honor, and to draw to it these who shall not only seek to obtain the good things that it has to offer, but bring with them something to add to the general store.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Has been enlarged to meet the requirements of the increasing business, and with our patent water engine and power presses, added to our former equipment, makes this office one of the most com-

CHARLES S. PARKER, Editor and Proprietor. Office at No. 2 Swan's Block, Arlington.

LYMAN LAWRENCE.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Fine & Heavy Harnesses,

WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, &c., AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP.

In addition to the above he keeps constantly on hand a full line of and CARPENTERS' HARDWARE and TOOLS at BOTTOM PRICES. Nails, Screws, Hinges and Carpenter's Supplies Generally.

SHUTTER BOARDS.

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, Mass

Nice Lot of Boards, got out especially for Shutters for Hot Beds.

Any one in want will be suited at Wharf, No. 69 Main Street, Cambridge-

deel0-tf

dec10-ly

GEO. W. GALE. Lumber Dealer.

Agent.

COMMONWEALTH

INSURANCE COMPANY.

R. W. HILLIARD.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

sons interested in the estate of ELLEN MURPAY, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased, in-

THEREAS, application has been made to w said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Jeremian

Hagerty, of Cambridge, in said County of Middle You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuewlay of January inst., at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if

any you have, against granting the same.

And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this ci

the newspaper called the Arlington Advocate printed at Arlington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court. Witness, George M. Brooks, Eeq., Judge of said court, this third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. J. H. TYLER, Register.

By SAMUEL B. TAPPAN, - - Auctiones

Mortgagee's Sale.

DY virtue of the power of sale contained in a Doertain Mortgage deed given by Asa Niles, of Arlington, in the said county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to William H. Richardson, of said Arlington, dated July first, 1871, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, lib. 1169, fol. 569, and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be soid at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1882, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, and therein described, as follows, viz.: A certain lot of land situated in said Arlington, being lot number thirteen on a Plan of Land belonging to said grantee, as surveyed by Josiah Hovey, June, 1869, and which lot is bounded as follows, viz.:—Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the premises, on the westerly side of a proposed new atreet to be called Brattle street (now called Dudley street) at a stake; thence the line runs southerly by said street eighty feet to a stake; thence westerly by lot numbered twelve on said plan one hundred forty-one feet to a stake; thence mortherly by lot numbered afteen on said plan one hundred forty-one half feet to the point of beginning: be the said measurements more or less. Said iot contains about eleven thousand four hundred square feet. Being the same premises conveyed to me by William H. Richardson, by deed dated August 26th, 1870.

\$100 to be paid at sale.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Mortgagee.



J. I. PEATFIELD. DENTIST



ARLINGTON, MASS. DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

AGENTS WANTED for the only fine, large C-7: 4 (4 Od # 3-4 # 9 0

Engraved in Line and Stipple from a photo approved by Mrs. Gartieli as a correct lit A beautiful work of art. No composize 18x24. Send for circulars and extra The Henry Bill Publishing Co., No Cont.

GEORGE HATCH. SUCCESSOR TO MATCH & BUODES.

DEALER IN Fresh, Smoked \ Salt Fish,

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c. Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE or CHARGE.

J. O. GOODWIN,

ENGINDER CIVIL AND SURVEYOR.

MEDFORD, - - MASS.

I am prepared to meet any demands for smin my line of business, at short notice, from lington or Belmont. Orders sent by mail a with Dr. J. I. Peutfield, dentist, Room 5, Building, Arlington, will receive prompt tion. Estates surveyed and divided. Surveys and made for sewerage, drainage and water was accuracy and reasonable prices guaranteed. J. O. GOODWIN

Frederick Lemme, FLORIST

CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE FLOWERS, Boquets, Anchors, Crowns and Crosse FLORAL DECORATIONS

PLANTS RE-POTTED WITH PREPARE

PLEASANT ST., ARLINGTON MASS.